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Vol III No 191 1 October 1984

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SOVIET MILITARY EXPERT EXAMINES MBFR TALKS

AU281049 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 84 p 6

[Interview granted by Major General V. Vladimirov, "military expert of the USSR Ministry of Defense," to NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "When Words Run Counter to Deeds; On the Opening of the 34th Round of the Vienna Talks" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] Another round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe will open in Vienna at the end of September. Will it lead to progress, or will nothing come of it, as the previous rounds?

[Vladimirov] The answer lies, of course, in the future. But it is possible even now to say that the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries, including countries in the reduction area; the extensive NATO programs of increasing the number of conventional arms; and the recent cancellation of the ban on the production of offensive weapons in the FRG undoubtedly will very negatively impact on the atmosphere of the Vienna talks and on the prospects for achieving progress at the talks.

Nor is the Vienna talks' solution assisted in any way by the so-called new proposal that the NATO countries tabled in April. If we remove the propagandistic coating from this proposal, we will see that the gist of it perfectly dovetails with that which is characteristic of current Western policy in the armament sphere -- with the endeavor to gain for oneself significant one-sided military advantages. An analysis of the Western initiative that has been carried out by the socialist countries very clearly shows that all the issues that had previously stood in the way of the talks' headway remain unsolved. Moreover, this proposal even deepens the differences between the two sides and casts the talks a long way back on many issues.

[Morozov] Western accounts of this "new initiative" place the main emphasis on the alleged "flexibility" demonstrated by the NATO countries in their approach to solving the "data issue"....

[Vladimirov] Let us be straightforward: This problem, artificially created by the Western participants in the talks, has been a brake on the road to an agreement for a long time. As is known, NATO representatives have been arguing for many years that the socialist countries have a "substantial preponderance" in the number of armed forces in central Europe. They need this argument to justify their demand for an asymmetrical reduction of armed forces -- self-evidently in NATO's favor -- according to a future Vienna agreement. It is also used to uphold the myth of the so-called "military menace" allegedly posed to NATO by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact.

The new Western proposal is aimed, in essence, at keeping the "data knot" tangled, thwarting progress at the talks, and helping the West avoid a discussion on the clear and fair proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries. The NATO countries not only ignored all experiences acquired in the course of previous assessments of this issue, but are trying to begin the data debate "from scratch" and to again "chew the cud" that had been chewed again and again in long years of negotiations. This basically is the Western "flexibility" on the data issue.

For example, the Western countries insist that the new data that the Warsaw Pact states must submit in connection with their "new" proposal be within "a range of difference acceptable to the West."

This means, in fact, that even beforehand they arrogate for themselves the right to decide whether these data are suitable for NATO or not. We may justly ask: Is there any guarantee -- considering that the West's representatives were not satisfied by the data submitted for 8 years, and repeatedly confirmed, by the socialist countries -- that they will be satisfied with any "new" data? It is absolutely clear that the Western participants envisage only such an agreement in Vienna that is according to their own conditions, at the expense of the socialist states! They immediately turn down all proposals coming from the Warsaw Pact and deliberately accumulate unacceptable conditions in their own proposals. Thereby, they hamper progress with the aim of ensuring for themselves the possibility to build up their military potential undisturbed, under the cloak of the ongoing talks. This possibly is the very motive of the proposal submitted by the West. Otherwise, it is impossible to explain why the NATO countries refuse to seize the opportunities for attaining a mutually acceptable agreement provided by the socialist countries' proposals of 1983.

[Morozov] If you were asked to speak about the Eastern position on the Vienna talks, what would you stress?

[Vladimirov] The principled importance of the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries participating in the talks lies in the fact that they provide a practical point of departure and a concrete scheme for a way out of the long impasse in Vienna by enabling the commencement of a real, mutal reduction of armed forces and arms. They make it possible, by taking a shortcut, to overcome the data barrier and to reach an agreement on establishing and maintaining the same collective levels of armed forces -- with a ground force and air force manpower of 900,000 on each side, of which 700,000 should be members of the ground forces -- regardless of differences in the estimated strength of the two sides' troops at present.

After the initial reduction of some Soviet and American troops on the basis of mutual example, the socialist countries' proposals foresee a subsequent temporary freeze on the levels of the armed forces and arms of all direct participants so that they can finally arrive at an all-emcompassing agreement. These proposals ensure the true untangling of all currently disputed issues at the talks. Taking the reality of the situation at the talks into account, they consider the interests of Western participants and do not jeopardize the security of either side. These proposals remain relevant.

The USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies ascribe great significance to the Vienna talks. They assume that the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements in Vienna could help improve the state of European affairs. It would have a wholesome impact on the situation in Europe and on the prospects of achieving progress on the road toward halting the arms race and going over to disarmament.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE

LD301650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Sep 84

['International Oberservers Roundtable' program, with Boris Vasiliyevich Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

U.S.-USSR Relations

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. As you of course know, comrades, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a long speech this week at the anniversary plenum of the board of our country's Writers' Union. In it the Soviet leader raised the key problems of international policy. Comrade Chernenko recalled once again that the foreign policy situation is now shaping up in a very alarming way. The stern truth about the current international situation is such that the nuclear threat, unfortunately, is great, he stressed. This is something you cannot hide from, you cannot laugh off. The nuclear threat must be fought against actively and purposefully.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted that the possession of a mighty nuclear potential in our day imposes a burden of the very greatest responsibility upon politicians, for it demands of them an extremely serious attitude toward issues of war and peace and toward conflict situations. In this connection, the Soviet leader confirmed once again the clear and unchanging nature of our objectives. We categorically oppose confrontation in the military sphere. We are resolutely in favor of a radical limitation and reduction of the arms race, and of banning and completely eliminating nuclear weapons. The well-founded view that the state of affairs in the international arena depends to a considerable extent upon the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was formed long ago. Comrade Chernenko drew attention to this in his speech. And of course there were weighty grounds for doing so. For our country, as in the past, comes out today in favor of maintaining normal relations with the United States. In general, this is how they have taken shape, although well-known ups and downs have taken place, certainly not through our fault.

Over the last few years, however, Washington has spared no effort in denigrating all the good that has been jointly created and in undermining the trust earlier acquired. Moreover, in the program documents of the present U.S. Administration which define its further course, it does not conceal its hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, the United States, by all accounts, either does not want to understand or is not yet ready to understand that there is no other sensible path than that of normalizing Soviet-American relations upon principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. Is there any need to explain at length the fact that the present Washington administration has, by its behavior, seriously undermined the reputation of the American side as a partner in international affairs? Not inconsiderable efforts, therefore, are required from those who now determine the policy of the United States in order for it to be possible to have confidence in what they say and in those commitments which they will take upon themselves. Incidentally, there is no shortage of statements in Washington at present about the White House allegedly having a large number of ideas about how to get things going with the Soviet Union. But so far there is absolutely no practical benefit from this, while our country has already said more than once that only concrete deeds, and not wordy assurances, are capable of leading to the normalization of the situation in our relations with the United States. If Washington is proceeding from truly good intentions in American-Soviet relations, then it should be displaying a resolve to turn away from militarism to a course toward peace.

Reagan Speech to UN

[Nekrasov] Reagan's recent speech before the participants in the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, which opened last week in New York, confirms, indeed, in a very clear way the remarks made by Comrade Chernenko about Washington either nor wanting or not yet being ready for a real, serious talk with the Soviet Union which would be based upon principles of equality and identical security. In its form this was an extremely eloquent speech: It contained many fine phrases. But, as the popular saying goes, he was merely pouring forth like a nightingale. And as far as the essentials are concerned? As far as the essentials are concerned the President's speech contained no signs whatsoever of any change in the substance of the policy carried out until now by the Republican administration and effectively amounted to unsubstantiated assertions, with nothing to back them up, that the United States supposedly desires to limit the arms race and that they support the basic aims and principles of the UN Charter. The selfsame policy which has been implemented until now has no been served up with a different sauce, in a somewhat modified form, while essentially no concrete, realistically concrete, proposals were contained in Reagan's speech although, as you have noted, Boris Vasiliyevich, Washington loves to talk about its new ideas now. Our TASS agency stated quite rightly in commenting on Reagan's speech that the head of the American Administration is trying to substitute form for substance in his policy and to offer the participants in the session an empty vessel.

[Andrianov] As was only to be expected, Reagan's speech attracted attention throughout the world, to a considerable extent because it was advertised in advance by American propaganda services as something new in U.S. foreign policy. All the more noteworthy are the disappointed commentaries that followed throughout the world after the content of the speech became known in other countries.

[Nekrasov] Iwould say that these disappointed commentaries were voiced primarily in the United States itself. Critical comments were made immediately after the speech by the leading American television companies and by the country's main newspapers, and the general tone of these commentaries was, perhaps, reflected more precisely than the others by THE WASHINGTON POST in an editorial. It observed that hardly anyone believes that Reagan's call reflects a genuine rejection of his anticommunist policy and position. In exactly the same way Oakes, one of the leading NEW YORK TIMES observers, wrote: It is obvious that the moderation suddenly acquired by President Reagan is a maneuver which will not be followed by any action after the election. Naturally the journalists drew attention to the President's remarks about some new beginning. A senior State Department spokesman was asked questions. To what extent can this mean a rejection of the former arms race policy? The reply that followed was extremely eloquent: the State Department, allegedly, sees no contradiction between Reagan's course toward arms buildup and his statement about the need for a new beginning. In other words, this senior spokesman of the American foreign policy department has essentially disavowed, as they say, the head of his own state and effectively admitted that there is no real content behind the President's fine words.

[Andrianov] I would like to add that all over the world, including the United States itself, the opinion is expressed that the main consideration that prompted President Reagan to make these pseudopeace-loving statements was the election campaign. In its last stage -- the elections in America, as you know, are not much more than a month away -- Reagan wishes to prove to the voters at any price, that he is suposedly a responsible statesman, that he is allegedly concerned by the complexities of the contemporary international situation, and is striving for negotiations with the Soviet Union. In other words, Reagan would like to disarm his rival, Mondale, the Democratic Party's candidate, who criticizes him for not wanting to hold serious talks with the Soviet Union and make genuine efforts to stop the nuclear arms race.

[Nekrasov] The overwhelming majority of observers agree that electoral considerations are at the forefront in this instance. But there is one other consideration about which the American magazine NEWSWEEK wrote in an issue that came out the day after Reagan's speech. The Reagan administration, the magazine wrote, has real reasons to pursue arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, irrespective even of the imperatives of pre-election politics. The European allies are almost obsessed with the idea of arms talks. NATO's fragile unity could crack if the impression is given that Reagan is intentionally dragging his feet. Those are the magazine's words. In this situation it is perfectly clear that the American President is giving the appearance of not dragging his feet, but in fact, on the whole complex of questions which have to be discussed, he takes up absolutely negative positions that preclude the possibility of a businesslike, equitable, serious conversation.

UN General Assembly

[Andrianov] Our conversation about President Reagan's speech has touched upon the subject of the 39th UN General Assembly session which has opened in New York, since the American President addressed the participants in this session. As is known, it has been in progress for over a week now. The heads of delegations from more than 150 countries of the world, including many ministers of foreign affairs and other leaders of foreign policy departments, have been taking part in the general political discussion. These annual discussions are a major forum which gives the world public a chance to form a more or less graphic picture of the views on the situation taking shape in the world as these exist in the world community of nations. Today it is probably already possible to say something about the atmosphere reigning at the present UN General Assembly session.

[Nekrasov] You are right, Boris Vasiliyevich, in that the General Assembly session, that most authoritative of world forums, always gives a sort of cross-section of the views of dozens and dozens of states on the international situation, on the fundamental problems of its development in the coming period. But for ages now, these sessions have been marked by the following, as it were, characteristic: the presence of two disparate lines, two disparate approaches, to the realities of the world situation and the processes of international life. On the one hand there are the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community, and all those countries struggling to ensure lasting peace and to give all peoples the opportunity to labor according to their own aspirations and hopes without interference from outside. And on the other hand there is the line that finds expression in the policy of certain major capitalist powers, which is dictated, in essence, by monopoly capital. In the present complex international situation, the presence of these two lines is particularly manifest. On one side, a policy of realism and responsibility for the fate of the world, which is supported and struggled for by representatives of countries that call for all efforts to be made to improve the international situation and to exclude war as a means of solving controversial international questions. And opposing them, the line of those who aggravate tension today, banking on attaining military superiority.

In this connection, the interest and attention roused both at the session and in the capitals of the world, by the speech to the General Assembly of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of our country, is understandable. The speech gave a broad panorama of the events taking place in the world, analyzed the state of affairs regarding the most important questions, pointed to the line of actions which could and should promote a lessening of present tensions and an end to the arms race in all its manifestations -- above all, of course, the nuclear arms race. The peace today is fragile, Comrade Gromyko noted. This opinion is shared so widely throughout the world today that even the American representative at the General Assembly could not bring himself to deny it. But the divergences begin when it comes to the question of what the causes of this are.

Comrade Gromyko indicated the causes of the situation taking shape, analyzed the policies of Washington over the most recent period both in the field of the arms race and in the matter of the de facto wrecking of the arms limitation talks which had been going on in recent years, and in this way he pointed, directly and straight to the point, to the causes of the situation which has arisen. In this connection, broad approval of the session's participants is enjoyed by the appeal contained in the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation: The opportunities which still exist to close off the channels of the arms race should not be missed. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it was once again emphasized that, just as it always has done throughout the 4 decades since World War II, it will continue to struggle for the implementation of the cardinal goals set out in the UN Charter: of securing peace for present and future generations.

[Andrianov] In familiarizing oneself with the speech at the UN General Assembly by Comrade Gromyko one cannot fail to pay attention to the fact that together with an exhaustive analysis of the present international situation it contains a reminder over these 4 decades. Thus it demonstrates in a very convincing way the very important significance of the lessons of World War II for the present day and shows the deep origins of the situation now taking shape. At the same time, it stresses how radically the world has changed during the period that has elapsed and how acute the issues now are of averting the danger of a world war, for which, really speaking, the United Nations was indeed set up.

[Nekrasov] After all, the main lesson of World War II was that it is necessary to struggle against war in conjunction with all peace-loving states. At the present General Assembly session the Soviet Union has confirmed anew that it has been and remains true to the sworn promise that it gave just as soon as the criminal Hitler clique was brought down and the Hitler war machine destroyed -- namely, the promise to struggle resolutely so that world war never flares up again.

[Andrianov] At the same time, I think it is important to emphasize a further thought that was expressed at the General Assembly on behalf of the Soviet Union. We do not, Comrade Gromyko said, take a pessimistic view of the situation in the world. A sense of doom is alien to our world outlook. An insuperable obstacle can and must be erected in the path of war.

[Nekrasov] Indeed, proposals concerning such an obstacle, or rather concrete obstacles, were contained in the speech at the General Assembly session by Comrade Gromyko, which is at the present time being discussed very actively and with interest throughout the world. The first proposal submitted by the Soviet Union is to consider as a matter of importance and urgency the question of the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of mankind. The Soviet Union proposes that there be a specific discussion at the level of the entire world community of states about the need as soon as possible to ban and do away with space strike armaments and those weapons, howsoever based, that are designed to strike at installations in space. This concerns first and foremost, of course, states which possess a large-scale space potential.

The second proposal, which in our view is essential and in accordance with the firm determination of the world community to put an end to the practice of gross interference, including military interference, in the affairs of sovereign states, is linked with the condemnation everywhere of actions directed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other countries, to which the aggressive imperialist circles are resorting. As we know, such actions are being extensively used by the present U.S. Administration among others. This is why such great importance is also acquired by the issue of the impermissibility of a policy of state terrorism or of any actions by states directed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states. This proposal has been submitted by the Soviet Union for the consideration of the General Assembly also as a matter of importance and urgency.

Beirut Embassy Bombing

[Volskiy] Well, Vadim Nikolayovich, what you have been speaking about -- the appraisals of Soviet diplomacy and our proposals that have been submitted at the General Assembly -- their importance and topicality is confirmed at the present time by the whole course of international events. Let us take just the Near East, for example, which is, as you know, one of the most acute areas where the situation continues to grow more tense. I have in mind in particular the sending of American warships to the shores of Lebanon, including aircraft and helicopter-carriers. You will remember, comrades, that they were already there prior to this spring and subjected Lebanon to shelling and bombing. I shall not guarantee that this will not happen now also, because Washington is forthrightly saying that the American flotilla may be used for the purposes of revenge -- revenge for the recent terrorist act against the American Embassy. But, after all, this already happened last year when the American Marine headquarters in Beirut was blown up.

At the time, you will recall, the battleship New Jersey made very extensive use of its extra large guns against the peaceful population for the most part. And what was the outcome? It gave rise to such an upsurge of anti-American feeling in Lebanon that the Marines had to be hastily evacuated from the country and then the ships had to be withdrawn from the shores of Lebanon. As a result, the Israeli-Lebanese agreement imposed on Lebanon by Washington collapsed, and, of course, the whole world witnessed the failure sustained by the policy of gunboats and the policy of force. Of course, in speaking at the present time about the nature of the Near East crisis one may perhaps compare it with smouldering coals -- coals that smoulder, but which may at any moment flare up afresh.

It must be said outright that, of course, the Lebanese, progressive Lebanese circles and the national-patriotic forces, will not resign themselves to the attempts to return them to the situation they were in prior to the evacuation of the NATO multinational force, and will continue their struggle. Moreover, their struggle is a legitimate one, and it is justified from all viewpoints, from the viewpoint in particular of international law, while American policy in this area is unjustified, because it precisely illustrates the method of state terrorism, that same state terrorism, the issue of the impermissibility of which is now being discussed at the General Assembly on the initiative of the USSR.

[Andrianov] Indeed, Dmitriy Antonovich, this is a graphic and typical example of state terrorism, and the more so, in that Washington has, for all intents and purposes, been acting in conjunction with the Israel aggressors who are continuing to occupy all of southern Lebanon.

[Volskiy] True, now, after the advent to office in Israel of the new coalition government there is much talk about its intention to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. But even the time-scale being specified here shows that this is a maneuver. Six to 9 months has been specified. In this time anything you like might, of course, occur in the Near East, and the question of the withdrawal of the troops, as certain people in Tel Aviv are evidently hoping, in such an event would naturally no longer arise. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that Israel's intervention finds itself at an impasse, and the occupiers in Lebanon are encountering a growing underground partisan struggle and suffering ever more palpable losses. The terror the occupiers have been resorting to is indeed being turned against themselves. Thus here, too, it is evident that an interventionist policy and state terrorism in the Near East are not yielding a dividend.

French Withdrawal From Chad

We see exactly the same thing in Africa. The French, for instance, as you know, last Tuesday began to withdraw their troops from Chad under a corresponding agreement with Libya. Paris has been claiming that this attests to the successful completion of operation Manta, which was the name given last year to the transfer of paratroops to Chad. But I think that this is rather putting a brave face on a sorry business. After all, over the past year the Habre regime, which the French troops and the French paratroopers have been propping up, has by no means become more viable, and it seems that the French would like precisely to set conditions for the withdrawal of their troops and organize it in such a way as to achieve some guarantees for the inviolability of this neocolonialist regime. Is not the news that France has suspended the withdrawal of its troops from Chad connected with this in particular? But, in any event, as the French themselves say, France hopes it can return them there at any time, since the main mass of these units are being evacuated not to France itself but to neighboring small African states.

[Andrianov] So, Dmitriy Antonovich, gunboat diplomacy is, as we see, far from being shelved?

U.S. Policy in C. America

[Volskiy] Well, Boris Vasiliyevich, it is certainly not being shelved. And as for the American Administration, for almost a whole year now the seizure of Grenada has been cited as an example of the alleged success of such policy. Yes, indeed, here state terrorism was applied in unconcealed guise. But in the final analysis, what will this intervention, the seizure of Grenada, lead to? As yet the Americans have clearly nothing to boast about. True, little information comes from there, the country is virtually closed to foreign journalists. Preparations are allegedly being made to hold elections there, mainly for the sake of decorum. But it turns out that as a result, the former dictator Gairy is preparing to assume power. The Americans are trying to support him secretly; at any rate, they even say that they will have nothing to do with him and that they do not want Gairy's tyranny to return. Who, however, would believe that on Grenada, where American troops are still present, anything could happen without Washington's knowledge?

[Andrianov] It seems, though, that the United States regards "Operation Grenada" as a standard for its actions in Central America?

[Volskiy] It is true that there, in Central America, the U.S. interventionist course is now being accompanied by political maneuvering. Judge for yourselves: Washington continually threatens Nicaragua with intervention. At the same time, the American President's special envoy is conducting negotiations with the Sandinists. Now, this very week it turned out that the Reagan administration regards diplomacy as a cover, and most likely a temporary one at that, until the elections in the United States, for the same interventionist policy in Central America. The fact is that the Sandinist government has officially announced its agreement with the peace plan of the so-called Contadora group. This comprises four Latin American countries who have put forward their plan to resolve Central American problems. Nicaragua has officially announced that it is in agreement with this plan and has thereby taken from the United States one of the cards it has been trying to use against the Sandinists, reproaching them for some sort of intractability, stubbornness, and so forth. And so, when the Nicaraguans announced their agreement on this, Washington immediately declared that this was, as they put it, an insincere statement on Nicaragua's part. And the U.S. press made it clear at that time that the United States itself considers the Contadora group's proposals to be unacceptable.

[Andrianov] And it is understandable why these proposals are unacceptable. For this plan envisages the withdrawal of foreign military advisers from Central America.

[Volskiy] Yes and so the United States, without wanting to, showed its cards, or some of them, anyway.

On the whole, I think that now, on the eve of the presidential elections, much in the administration's foreign policy, and not only in relations with the Soviet Union, can be explained by pre-election manipulation. I shall cite in this connection just one statement from the West German UNSERE ZEIT newspaper. Reagan, the newspaper writes, is at present trying to draw a veil over the basic principles of his foreign and military policy. However, this policy is of the same aggressive nature as before, and is aimed at increasing the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

[Andrianov] Undisputedly, the situation in the world is at present both supremely complicated and extremely dangerous. However, our country expresses its firm conviction that the possibility exists to correct the present alarming turn in the development of the international situation, halt the arms race and direct it upon a downwards spiral, and reduce and then wholly eliminate the threat of war. To this end, the efforts of all states, be they nuclear or nonnuclear, large or small, or independent of their social structure, must be united. As concerns our country, the Soviet Union, as Comrade Chernenko declared, will fully cooperate with all states that are ready through practical deeds to help to lessen international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world; in other words, with those who will really work not toward preparations for war, but toward strengthening the foundations of peace.

On this note we conclude our roundtable meeting. All participants, thank you for your attention. Esteemed comrade radio listeners, farewell, all the best!

FURTHER ON UN PROCEEDINGS, GROMYKO LETTERS, SPEECH

Letter on Space Weapons

LD281720 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- Follows the full text of the letter from A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, and the draft resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

The text of the letter:

Dear Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union proposes the including in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind."

This proposal is prompted by a desire to ensure that inexhaustible opportunities for the use of outer space be utilized in the interests of all mankind and not to its detriment.

Peaceful exploration of outer space which has symbolized spectacular achievements in science and technology is meant to serve as an effective means of solving many global problems, including that of economic development.

This involves, for example, surveying and a wider use of the earth's natural resources, natural diaster control, provision, of food to people, improvements in transport and communications, and development of promising materials and technologies.

Positive experience has already been accumulated in concerting the efforts of states in this domain, including joint missions of cosmonauts of different countries, rescue of people, ships and aircraft in distress, international scientific and technological experiments and research, and cooperation in developing spacecraft and placing them in orbit.

However, the danger of turning outer space into a springboard of aggression and war has lately become increasingly real. Programmes to develop space weapons designed to destroy objects in outer space and to strike from outer space against targets on the earth are being implemented. These actions prompted by calculations to gain military superiority can make an arms race in outer space irreversible and result in a drastic destabilisation of the situation. They heighten the risk of nuclear war. Spreading the arms race to outer space would impair the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments in general.

Understandably, the militarisation of outer space if not checked in time, will consume enormous material and intellectual resources, erect insurmountable barriers to international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space and to putting the results of scientific and technological progress in this field to peaceful uses.

The USSR proposes that the United Nations General Assembly proclaim it a historic responsibility of all states to ensure that exploration of space should be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind, and recommend that specific measures should be taken to this end.

The Soviet Union believes that today as never before it is important that excluding outer space from the sphere of the arms race should become a mandatory norm of states' policy and a generally recognized international obligation, and that all channels for the militarisation of outer sapce without exception should be reliably blocked. The point is that no attack weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, particle beam or any other -- should be placed and deployed in outer space, whether on manned or unmanned systems.

Space weapons of any basing mode should not be developed, tested or deployed either for anti-ballistic missiles defenses, or as anti-satellite systems, or for use against targets on the earth or in the air. Any such systems already created should be destroyed. The use of force in outer space and from space against the earth as well as from the earth against objects in outer space should be prohibited for all times. In other words, the USSR proposes that agreement be reached on a radical solution to the question of preventing the militarisation of space -- on banning and eliminating space attack weapons, as well as any land-, air-, or sea-based systems designed to destroy objects in outer space.

The United Nations is called upon to raise its voice in favour of an early elaboration through negotiations of appropriate reliably verifiable agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Only guaranteed prevention of the militarisation of outer space will provide an opportunity for its exploration for creative, rather than destructive purposes. Thereby a way would be opened to concerted efforts of states in this domain, which could eventually result in the establishment of a world organization for the use of outer space for the benefit of mankind.

I request you, Mr Secretary-General, to regard this letter as an explanatory memorandum required under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to circulate it, together with the annexed draft resolution, as an official document of the General Assembly.

A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR.

The text of the draft resolution:

The General Assembly, expressing its grave alarm over the threat of extending the arms race to outer space, which would lead to a sharp increase of the risk of nuclear war, impair the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments in general and erect insurmountable barriers to international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of outer space,

Deeply convinced of the need to prevent, before it is too late, the militarization of outer space which should be used exclusively for peaceful and creative purposes,

Noting that concerted efforts of states in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space would open new opportunities for surveying the earth's natural resources, controlling natural disaster, providing people with food, improving transportation and communications, developing promising materials and technologies and fulfilling other economic, scientific, technological and cultural tasks,

1. Proclaims it a historic responsibility of all states to ensure that exploration of outer space should be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind;

2. Declares that excluding outer space from the sphere of the arms race should become a mandatory norm of states' policy and a generally recognized international obligation,

And to this end calls upon all states, and above all those with major space capabilities:

-- To take urgent measures to prohibit for all times the use of force in outer space and from space objects in outer space and to ban and eliminate space attack systems, including space-based anti-satellite and anti-ballistic missiles systems as well as any land-, air-, or sea-based systems designed to destroy objects in outer space;

-- To seek through negotiations an early elaboration of appropriate reliably verifiable agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis;

3. Indicate that guaranteed prevention of the militarization of outer space will provide an opportunity for its peaceful exploration and use in solving acute major problems of economic, social and cultural development facing mankind today as well as in concerting the efforts of states of the world in this domain, including an eventual establishment of a world organization for the use of outer space for the benefit of mankind;

4. Requests the secretary-general of the United Nations to seek views and proposals of member states about providing guarantees for the prevention of the militarization of outer space and a possible establishment, in these conditions, of an organization for its peaceful use, and to report to its fortieth session on the subject.

Letter on State Terrorism

LD291713 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- Follows the full text of the letter from Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and the draft resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states.

Follows the text of the letter:

Dear Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems in Other Sovereign States".

The submission of this item is prompted by the fact that certain states, having embarked on a course aimed at achieving military superiority and pursuing the policy of terrorism in international affairs, have been resorting ever more frequently to actions designed to undermine the socio-political systems of other states, going as far as using arms.

Such a policy and actions which constitute a violation of the basic international norms of conduct and morality are particularly dangerous in a nuclear age when they may have disastrous consequences not only for the freedom of peoples but also for their very survival.

It is clear that any actions in relations between states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems lead to the negation of the very possibility of ensuring a peaceful nature of such relations and mutual trust, to a sharp exacerbation of tensions and a growing danger of war.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the interests of maintaining peace demand that no ideological differences be introduced into relations between states and that these relations be built on the basis of strict observance of the United Nations Charter and generally recognized principles and norms of international relations, as reaffirmed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the decisions of the Conference of Asian and African Countries in Bandung and forums of the Non-aligned Movement, the charter of the Organization of African Unity and other relevant, international instruments.

The concepts of a "policy from a position of strength", "crusades", "psychological warfare" or any other concept intended to justify actions of states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems of other states must be categorically rejected.

In view of the above the Soviet Union proposes that the General Assembly, expressing the will of the United Nations, resolutely condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other states and peoples. The assembly has every right to demand that all states take no actions whatsoever aimed at a forcible change or undermining of the socio-political systems of sovereign states, destabilization and overthrow of their legitimate governments and, in particular, initiate no military actions to that end under any pretext whatsoever, and cease forthwith such actions already in progress.

At the same time the General Assembly could call on all states to respect and strictly observe the right of peoples to choose their own socio-political systems freely and without outside interference and to pursue their political, economic, social and cultural development independently. In so doing the United Nations could make a major contribution to the establishment of political guarantees of peace, strengthening the security of individual states and consolidating international security in general.

I request you, Mr Secretary-General, to regard this letter as an explanatory memorandum required under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to circulate it, together with the annexed draft resolution, as an official document of the General Assembly.

[Signed] A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR

Draft resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states.

The General Assembly,

Expressing its profound alarm that the policy of state terrorism has lately been practiced ever more frequently in relations between states and that military and other actions have been taken with a view to undermining the socio-political systems of sovereign states,

Noting that all this poses a serious threat to the independent existence of states and negates the very possibility of ensuring a peaceful nature of relations and mutual trust between them and leads to a sharp exacerbation of tensions and a growing threat of war,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to decide their destiny by themselves and to determine independently their way of development,

Convinced that the interests of maintaining peace require that no ideological differences be introduced into relations between states which should be built on the bases of strict observance of the U.N. Charter as well as generally recognised principles and norms of international relations, as reaffirmed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the decisions of the conference of Asian and African Countries in Bandung and forums of the Non-aligned Movement, in the charter of the Organisation of African Unity and in other relevant international instruments,

Categorically rejecting the concepts of a "policy from a position of strength", "crusades", "psychological warfare" or any other concept intended to justify actions of states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems of other states.

On behalf of the United Nations,

1. Resolutely condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other states and peoples;

2. Demands that all states take no actions whatsoever aimed at a forcible change or undermining of the socio-political systems of sovereign states, destabilization and overthrow of their legitimate governments and, in particular, initiate no military actions to that end under any pretext whatsoever, and cease forthwith such actions already in progress;

3. Urges all states to respect and strictly observe the right of peoples to choose their socio-political systems freely and without outside interference and to pursue their political, economic, social and cultural development independently.

Charikov on State Terrorism

LD301921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has proposed that the question of the inadmissability of a policy of state terrorism or any state activities aimed at subverting the socio-political order in other sovereign states be included on the agenda as something important and urgent at the 39th UN General Assembly session, which is taking place in New York. Here is a latest news commentary. Igor Charikov is at the microphone:

[Charikov] The importance and urgency of this matter are obvious. It is enough to look back on the development of events in the world over, let's say, the last 20 or 30 years: Forces that had set themselves the aim of changing the existing order in various areas of our world to suit their own interests stepped up their activities in that time. There are more than enough examples of this.

One may well ask what right the United States has to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states and organize plots and coups, as well as armed invasions. Indeed, these are direct and very crude violations of Article 2 of the UN Charter, of which the United States is a member. Such actions are becoming increasingly intolerable. They must be stopped. In the United States terrorism, aggression, and encouragement of aggressors have been elevated to the level of state policy, while interference in the affairs of states thousands of miles from U.S. shores is justified by the need to defend America's vital interests.

Comparison of Gromyko Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September carries on pages 4 and 5 of its First Edition a TASS report entitled "A.A. Gromyko's Speech at the 39th UN General Assembly Session." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version as amended by the TASS Russian version, published in the 28 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 2-CC 14, and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA version begins: ...New York, 27 Sep -- Today's plenary session of the UN General Assembly was addressed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. He said:

Mr. President,

Distinguished... (altering dateline, supplying alternate opening paragraph and removing quotation marks)

On page CC 1, paragraph nine, line four, PRAVDA has "pivot" instead of "pilot"

On page CC 2, last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA omits "have the heart to"

On page CC 9, paragraph eight, line one, PRAVDA has "opponents" instead of "counterpart"

On page CC 11, paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA has "reliable" instead of "durable"

On page CC 12, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...to follow the principle -- take whatever steps you like. And so, they... (rewording)

On the same page, paragraph ten, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...with these countries.

Esteemed delegates! It is our... (adding salutation)

As for the comparison of TASS Russian with TASS English on page CC 14, PRAVDA includes the two paragraphs omitted by the TASS Russian version, namely, the last paragraph on page CC 6 and the first paragraph on page CC 7.

And on paragraph four of the comparison where "realistic" is substituted for "tangible", PRAVDA has "real" [realnyye] instead of "realistic"

Levin on Gromyko Speech

LD281943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The speech by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs for the Soviet Union, has provoked a broad international response at the UN General Assembly session. The latest news commentary is by Viktor Levin:

[Levin] This speech was awaited. The Soviet Union attaches a great deal of significance to the United Nations; it is firmly convinced that it can and must play a more active role in the consolidation of peace, and the USSR for its own part does its utmost toward this. There has not been one General Assembly session -- and the United Nations is already on the threshold of its 40th anniversary -- at which our country has not come forward with proposals directed at the solution of the most topical problems of international life. And the current session has been no exception. The Soviet Union proposed to examine such important and urgent issues as those of using space with exclusively peaceful aims for the benefit of mankind, and the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states directed at undermining the sociopolitical system of other sovereign states.

Yes, today, when tension has intensified in the world, these two issues are being placed to the fore. And if they are solved, then the international political atmosphere will become clearer, and prospects will open up for the solution of other vital problems as well. Through the example of the NATO military bloc the development of positive processes has been undermined, the threat of war has grown, and the foundations of peace on earth have become more precarious. Today there are political figures in the West who are hypocritically appealing for no exaggeration and who say that the Soviet foreign minister has painted too dark a picture of the world. But those who say this are indeed those who not only themselves contributed a good deal to the stirring up of tension, but who are also now trying by all possible means to depart from a solution to the questions posed by life itself, those questions to which the Soviet Union is drawing attention.

We are not lacking in goodwill. Whatever problem of international relations we take, it is easy to convince oneself that the Soviet Union submits constructive proposals built on the uniquely just principle of equality and equal security. This is also confirmed by Comrade Gromyko's speech at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

It is our firm conviction, he said, that it is possible to correct the current worrisome trend in the development of the international situation, to halt and redirect the arms race on a downward spiral, and to reduce and then fully remove the threats of war. And it is in this that the immutable Leninist peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy is embodied, whose highest aim is a lasting peace for peoples.

Dunayev Views Gromyko Speech

LD291846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Does the U.S. leadership feel the huge burden of responsibility for the fate of peace? That is the question the British newspaper GUARDIAN asks today in its editorial. In our time, possession of a powerful nuclear potential is an enormous burden. It's not even a question of the high financial cost. Rather, it is the burden of the very great responsibility it places on the politicians, demanding of them an extremely serious attitude to questions of war and peace and to conflict situations.

Here is what Comrade Chernenko said in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the Union of Writers: "Our country is categorically against confrontation in the military sphere." Everyone knows that. But does Washington have a sense of its exceedingly grave responsibility? That question is now being asked by journalists, politicians, and millions upon millions of worried people -- those we call "ordinary people." We must face the truth. It is precisely the present policy of the United States that has made the gulf between the two courses in world politics wider and deeper than ever before. The paths to agreement have practically been covered over. That is what Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has declared in his speech at the UN General Assembly.

History does not begin from the day when a particular administration comes to power in the United States. It is the periods when both powers united their efforts to crush fascism that will remain the best pages in Soviet-U.S. relations. And those who determine U.S. policy today, Comrade Gromyko said, will have to do quite a lot if their words and obligations are to be trusted.

Describing the change in the tone of Washington speeches on the eve of the presidential elections, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said at the United Nations that the Soviet Union considers that what can lead to a normalization of the situation regarding our relations with the United States is concrete deeds, not verbal assurances. The Soviet Union will not be found wanting. Every American, every American family must know that the Soviet Union desires peace, and only peace, with the United States.

Soviet-U.S. contacts this week, during the General Assembly session, have aroused considerable interest. Comrade Gromyko had a talk with Secretary of State Shultz. Yesterday, there was a meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Walter Mondale, Democratic candidate for the presidency. They exchanged views mainly on the present state and prospects of Soviet-American relations -- something that is of decisive importance for development of the whole international situation. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko emphasized the dangerous situation that has come about now that Washington has wrecked the talks between the USSR and the United States on practically all issues of stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Moreover, Washington is pressing ahead with the arms race and is engaged in military preparations. At the same time, it was reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is willing, given a similar desire on the part of the United States, to work for better Soviet-American relations.

From what Mondale said, it follows that he regards a turn for the better in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as important and, in principle, possible. Certain ideas he expounded on in this connection would -- if they materialized in Washington's policy -- open up some possibilities of bringing the positions of the two powers closer together, and open up possibilities of subsequent agreements on reducing armaments and for disarmament, above all in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

Bulgaria, Mongolia on Speech

LD281526 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- A reply is given in Andrey Gromyko's speech to cardinal problems of the present, the most burning of which is prevention of nuclear war and termination of the arms race, said Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The USSR's comprehensive programme of actions is aimed at improving the political atmosphere in the world. In the Soviet proposals attention is rivetted on pressing requirements of mankind, with special emphasis on the major initiatives on the use of outer space exclusively in peaceful purposes, and on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism. On the order of the day of world politics, drawn in the speech, are all topical questions of disarmament and relaxation of tension which during many years have been giving rise to acute concern of the world community.

This is a very important guideline for practical actions in conditions of the present-day epoch, for removal of the Damocles sword which hangs over mankind.

With new force the Soviet Union attracted close attention of the General Assembly to the burning problems of the present-day international life, said foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren. Profound analysis of the international situation in the speech of the head of the USSR delegation closely interlaces with constructive ideas aimed at removing the threat of thermo-nuclear catastrophe, at improving the whole international situation. Emphasis is made on the new proposals of the USSR which the Mongolian delegation welcomes and wholly and entirely supports.

Realisation of the Soviet proposal on prevention of militarisation of outer space and formation of a world organisation for its peaceful uses would help close the new dangerous channel of the race of the most sophisticated types of weapons of mass destruction, would open up broad prospects for turning outer space into an arena of peaceful cooperation between states, he noted.

Clear and firm condemnation by the General Assembly of terrorism in state policy would be of great significance in protecting independence and sovereignty of states from imperialist encroachments.

PLO, Libyan Appraisal

LD281029 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- The new peace initiatives advanced by the head of the USSR delegation Andrey Gromyko in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly session, open up the way to a peaceful settlement of conflicts and improvement of the situation in the world, said Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee.

We welcome the Soviet initiative on the peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East with due account for the legitimate interests of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to have an independent state of their own, the right to national independence and sovereignty.

While the USSR displays good will for peace, for equitable cooperation with other states, the United States erodes the foundations of international security and lays its claim to the independence and sovereignty of other states, said 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of Libya. The Soviet proposal on the inadmissibility of the policy of institutionalized terrorism, he stressed, expressed the demand of the whole of the international community to raise a reliable barrier to crimes committed by imperialism against independent states.

S. African Constitution Hit

LD282333 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly has rejected South Africa's so-called "new constitution" and qualified it as having no legal force. In a resolution carried by 133 votes it called upon the U.N. Security Council urgently to consider the serious situation taking place in South Africa as a result of the imposition of the so-called "new constitution."

The delegates to this most widely representative international forum emphasized that only full eradication of apartheid and the creation of a non-racist democratic society on the basis of majority rule may lead to a just solution to the explosive siutation in the Republic of South Africa.

The community of nations condemned the ongoing mass killings and arrests in the Republic of South Africa and urged all governments in cooperation with the United Nations and with the Organization of African Unity to render help to the South African people in its legitimate struggle for national emancipation.

Delegations of Britain and the United States abstained during the voting on the resolution which was sponsored by a large group of African states. By abstaining from voting the British and U.S. delegations thereby showed that already during the consideration of the first document of the U.N. General Assembly's session they counterpose themselves to the entire international community.

ZHUKOV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR PROPOSALS AT UN

LD292208 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 29 September carries a 33-minute commentary by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. Zhukov is shown speaking from a desk in a study, over occasional video clips of documentary footage illustrating historic moments of the founding of the United Nations, peace demonstrations, U.S. armaments, newspaper articles on Chernenko and Gromyko speeches of the past week, Gromyko-Reagan meeting in the White House, and letters from viewers.

Zhukov says that amid growing concern over the state of foreign relations, attention is now centered on the UN General Assembly. Peace measures are high on the agenda. The West disregards the UN resolutions; many letters from viewers express dismay that the United Nations does not enforce its decision on the United States.

Zhukov says: "I must answer your questions concerning the United Nations organization itself. Many of you, particularly young people, do not have a very clear picture of its structure and powers. Some of you appear to think that it is a kind of government of the world and are therefore dismayed that the United Nations does not use force against those who do not observe its recommendations, or that the United Nations does not put the unbridled warmongers in the dock."

Zhukov then recalls the founding of the United Nations -- since the Moscow Conference of 1 November 1943 -- and the pledge of the superpowers to work toward peace. But from the very start, the United States began to abandon this 'sacred duty,' he says. Over the years, the composition of the United Nations General Assembly has changed and the United States is no longer able to have control over the assembly, Zhukov says. UN General Assembly resolutions are only recommendations, but their political and moral significance is enormous.

Zhukov then contrasts the responsible nature of the Soviet proposals and the 'electioneering' purposes for which the United States leadership uses the United Nations General Assembly forum and bilateral meetings. Zhukov quotes from THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST on Reagan's United Nations General Assembly 'show' and vote-catching tactics. Zhukov says Reagan called in his UN speech: Let's approach each other with tenfold trust and thousandfold love. But immediately afterward, he told journalists, according to UPI, that he still believes the Soviet Union is 'an empire of evil.' Zhukov says Gromyko reiterated at the United Nations that only actions can prove the truthfulness of U.S. words.

Zhukov goes on to list U.S. military expenditures, and quotes John Lehman and General Rogers on the use of military force and nuclear escalation. The Soviet stance is expounded, with a summary of Gromyko's speech at the United Nations General Assembly.

Then Zhukov gives a summary of the talks between Gromyko and Reagan, and the text of the statement Gromyko made to journalists after the meeting. The talk ends with a quote from Chernenko's 27 September speech in the Kremlin on the need for organized and selfless work, constant vigilance, strengthening the country's defense, and doing everything to lessen the threat to peace.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY VOROTNIKOV

LD300736 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who was heading a Soviet delegation to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, returned to Moscow from Washington today.

He was welcomed at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Stepan Chervonenko, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. STANCE AT UNCTAD SESSION

PM251421 Moscow IZVEZTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov article under the "Notes Apropos" rubric: "In Favor of a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Geneva -- The 29th session of UNCTAD's trade and development board has finished at the Palais des Nations. During 2 weeks, the session discussed questions of expanding trade and economic relations, including relations among countries with different social systems, and the tasks of developing effective measures to eliminate artificial barriers to world trade and of enhancing trust and mutual understanding among UNCTAD states.

Speakers at the session emphasized the need to enhance UNCTAD's role as the main forum for pooling the efforts of states with the aim of expanding international economic ties and maintaining peace and security.

The United States opposed this approach. Supported by its closest NATO allies, it set out to block the work of the UNCTAD secretariat and to resist the development of constructive cooperation designed to provide assistance to developing countries in overcoming their economic difficulties. The West sabotaged the adoption of specific decisions in preparation for next year's ministerial-level session of the board.

Spokesmen for the socialist community and developing states condemned the West's posture. In his speech, the Soviet delegation head stressed that the session's work was taking place against a backdrop of dangerous heightening of international tension by aggressive imperialist forces. They are seeking military superiority, are interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs, are using economic ties as a tool for exploitation and political pressure, and are trying to slow down the process of economic decolonization.

Emphasizing that the socialist countries adopted a declaration on maintaining peace and international economic cooperation at the CEMA summit in Moscow this June, the Soviet spokesman stated that CEMA proposes taking effective measures to eliminate discrimination in world trade. CEMA countries advocate regulating currency and financial relations, oppose a policy of high interest rates, and are in favor of normalizing the conditions for granting and repaying credit.

This realistic stance was endorsed by the delegates of Algeria, Senegal, Mexico, Argentina, and other countries. They pointed out that the serious economic situation is the result of the West's desire to shift the consequences of the economic crisis on to the developing countries' shoulders. The session noted that the export of the crisis to the developing countries shows itself in the unjustified maintenance of high prices for Western exports while the prices for goods imported from the developing countries are falling. As a result, in the last 2 years more than $90 billion have been transferred to the West from the developing countries in payment of profit on investment and loan interest.

Summarizing the results of the Geneva forum's work, UNCTAD Secretary General G. Corea stated in an interview with IZVESTIYA's correspondent that the session was held under difficult conditions and that this had left its mark on the session's work. The constructive approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their openly expressed interest in seeking optimum ways of resolving the problems of development are making a real contribution to strengthening peace and international security, G. Corea pointed out.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS SEND MESSAGE TO UNESCO DIRECTOR

LD282155 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 28 TASS -- A message sent by a number of prominent Soviet scientists to Amadou Mhtar M'Bow, UNESCO director-general, has been delivered to him. The message expresses support for the activities of this international organization and its lofty goals.

We have decided to address you at a time when the most reactionary forces of the West have taken a course towards unprecedentedly increasing international danger, which creates a real threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, the Soviet scientists are stating. That course is leading to undermining international cooperation between the states of the world in various fields. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has become a target of attacks and pressure.

The UNESCO, the message stresses, can and must contribute as much as it can and, it means, make a very tangible contribution to the solution of the acutest problems of today for the benefit of peace, mutual understanding, international cooperation and social progress. The tasks it is faced with in the fields of science, culture and education are inseparable from the struggle for the eradication of racism and apartheid and for the establishment of just international economic and information relations. Of extreme importance are the UNESCO's activities to enlist the efforts of the workers in the fields of education, science and communications for the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, for curbing the arms race, so that the material and cultural means could be used to the utmost for the purposes of all-round development of human society and of elimination of all forms of backwardness, of economic and political inequality.

The message was signed by academicians Petr Fedoseyev, Yuriy Ovchinnikov, Nikolay Basov, Georgiy Arbatov, Sergey Tikhvinsky, Dzhermen Gvishiani, Yevgeniy Primakov and others.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, SHULTZ, MONDALE

Meets Reagan 28 Sep

LD281853 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video report from Washington by correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin]

[Text] A meeting is in progress at the moment in Washington, at the White House, between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Comrade Gromyko, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly in New York has arrived in Washington at President Reagan's invitation. Looking today at the U.S. press, it is not difficult to see that the reports on this meeting are the focus of attention of the papers, the television and radio, and arouse great interest among Americans. This is understandable; after all, the meeting has taken place at a time when a very complex political situation exists in the country.

The U.S. presidential campaign is in full swing; issues of Soviet-U.S. relations hold first place in it. Recent public opinion polls clearly show that the majority of those asked advocate ending the arms race and achieving agreement with the Soviet Union on the most important international problems. Americans -- and there are not a few of them -- express the hope that a feeling of reality and commonsense will eventually prevail in the White House.

At the same time right-wing forces, currently broadly represented in the U.S. Congress, and the military industrial complex, which wants further escalation of the arms race, are demanding from the administration that it continue to follow a tough course with regard to the Soviet Union, with the aim of achieving U.S. Military superiority.

As far as the Soviet Union's stand is concerned, it was set forth in Comrade Gromyko's speech at the General Assembly session, which is being widely commented on in the U.S. Observers particularly stress the words of the USSR foreign minister when he stated from the UN rostrum that the Soviet Union today, as before, favors maintaining normal relations with the United States. The Soviet Union considers that it is specific deeds, and not verbal assurances, that are capable of normalizing the two countries' relations. But only the future will show whether Washington will adopt the course of such normalization, or will continue to be true to its policy of worsening tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Gromyko Statement on Meeting

PM010922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] Washington September 30 -- Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at his invitation in the White House on Friday.

Key matters of U.S.-Soviet relations and in this connection the state of world affairs as a whole were discussed in broad terms during the 2-hour conversation that was then continued during a luncheon which the President gave in honor of Andrey Gromyko.

Andrey Gromyko told the President about the principled Soviet assessment of the present course of U.S. policy which was described in Konstantin Chernenko's recent statement as obviously oriented towards a further dangerous heightening of international tension. It was emphasized that U.S. policy is actually directed towards attaining military superiority over the USSR, towards continuing military preparations and towards further stockpiling of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it was again reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is ready for the normalization and all-around development of U.S.-Soviet relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in the affairs of each other. Such a development of relations would make it possible to commence serious talks on limiting and reducing arms, which would be of decisive importance for ensuring a turn for the better in the entire international situation as well.

After meeting the President, Andrey Gromyko made the following statement to the press:

"The conversation with President Ronald Reagan, during which the foundations of the Soviet Union and United States policies were set out on both sides, does not, unfortunately, make it possible to draw a conclusion about practical positive changes in the U.S. foreign policy course. It is not observed that the U.S. Administration is ready to take a realistic stand on the substance of the acute problems of war and peace, without whose mutually acceptable solution a turn for the better is impossible in either Soviet-U.S. relations or in the international situation. The President declared for more frequent meetings of both sides' representatives: at both high, intermediate and other levels. This, in itself, if combined with the necessary contents of talks and with the setting of constructive goals, namely: an end to the arms race, reduction of nuclear weapons so that they could be ultimately fully destroyed, the elimination of the dangerous international tension -- all that, of course, would contribute to correcting the state of affairs in both the world as a whole and in the field of bilateral relations between the two powers. But this is not the case. The Soviet Union will continue to judge true intentions of the U.S. side by its practical deeds. The future will show whether Washington intends to adjust its political course."

Meeting With Shultz

LD292033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Washington September 30 -- Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a conversation with Secretary of State George Shultz as a follow-up to the intensive 3-and-1/2-hour discussion he had with President Ronald Reagan that covered a broad range of issues.

Gromyko and Shultz also exchange opinions about the situation in certain parts of the world, including Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East.

They agreed if the need should arise and by agreement, to have in the future, meetings of representatives of the sides to further discuss these and, perhaps, some other problems.

The conversation also touched upon some aspects of U.S.-Soviet bilateral relations.

TV on Mondale Meeting

LD282046 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 28 September carries in its Vremya newscast a 2-minute report on Gromyko's meeting with Walter Mondale.

Gromyko is shown shaking hands with Mondale. Next are close-ups of Gromyko's and Mondale's faces. Mondale and Gromyko are then shown at medium distance seated in armchairs either side of a small octagon table; an unidentified person is at the back of the room, at the table between Mondale and Gromyko. The camera pans from a close-up of Gromyko across to a close-up of Mondale; it then returns to a medium shot of the group.

REAGAN'S 'JUGGLING WITH WORDS' AT UN DECRIED

LD281705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 28 Sep 84

["A New Reagan?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 28 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

We borrowed the heading for this commentary from today's NEW YORK TIMES. In Washington recently, they have been boosting particularly zealously some type of "turning point" in the present administration's activity. The U.S. President's speech at the 39th UN General Assembly session, in which he discussed the need to "deliver people from a life under the fear of nuclear war," served as a means of further stepping up a propaganda campaign. The purpose of this campaign is to suggest to all and sundry that it is Washington, which only yesterday was trying to depict the USSR as some kind of "empire of evil," that now cares for nothing more then cooperation [vzaimodeystviye] with the Soviet Union in the matter of arms control, is striving for a dialogue, and craves an improvement in the international situation. They assert that if this does not happen, then it is only because the USSR continues to adopt a "tough position."

Naturally, the question arises: What has caused such a sharp "mixing of accents" in Washington's political rhetoric; what is hidden behind its "peace-loving" statements and declarations? Perhaps Washington has finally realized the truth -- that banking on force in our nuclear age is an extremely dangerous matter, and that calculations to break the military-strategic parity, which has come about in the world, at any price are no more than an illusion? Perhaps Washington --albeit belatedly -- has decided to respond in a businesslike way [delom] to the constructive initiatives that the USSR and other peace-loving states previously put forward at various international forums, and which they are now forwarding from the 39th UN General Assembly session's rostrum?

Nothing of the sort! Today, just as yesterday, the United States refuses to follow the USSR's example and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Today, just as yesterday, it is silently passing over and essentially rejecting the USSR's proposal on the establishment of certain "norms of conduct" between nuclear powers.

Washington does not wish to take even one step toward implementing the proposal for a quantitative and qualitative freeze of nuclear armaments. It is to blame for the disruption of the Geneva nuclear arms, the sabotage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and also of the Vienna talks on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and a manifest unwillingness to constructively solve the question of banning chemical weapons.

At the present UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union, as is known, submitted two exceptionally important proposals: that there should be a permanent ban on the use of force in space and from space in relation to Earth, and that the United Nations should resolutely condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other countries and people. Already, today, it is obvious that these initiatives are receiving the active support of the peace-loving member states of the forum of the forum of nations. And what is the U.S. position? Washington, which bears sole responsibility for the fact that talks on not permitting the militarization of space did not take place, is continuing obstructionist tactics in this problem. Washington has elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy, and, as its actions in Central America, in Asia and the Near East show, does not intend to abandon this policy at all.

Thus then from whatever angle U.S. Realpolitik is approached, it is more than obvious that the peace-loving, or more precisely, the pseudopeace-loving rhetoric of the U.S. President, and the juggling with words allegedly in favor of talks are a false propagandist method. "The question arises: Is this a new Reagan," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, touching on the President's UN speech. But for everyone who soberly looks on things, such a question does not even arise. The facts show that Washington leaders are continuing the previous course, extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, attempting -- to a great extent on account of electioneering considerations -- to don a "peacemaker's" robe, to substitute form for the essence of its policy, and to propose an empty vessel to the participants in the UN General Assembly session.

As to passages regarding "the USSR's hardline position" which are reaching us from the United States, there is only one thing that can be said in this connection: The attempt to accuse others to hide one's own designs is not a new method. But it will not yield Washington dividends. The USSR's peace-loving initiatives, imbued with a spirit of constructiveness and realism, which were forwarded by our country at the forum of nations, speak for themselves.

PRAVDA CITED ON REAGAN UN 'RHETORIC,' MILITARISM

LD300838 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 30 GASS -- The American President's address to the United Nations on September 24 can be likened to an empty vessel against the backdrop of constructive, concrete peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Boris Kotov writes in one of the sections of PRAVDA's International Review today. The Soviet assessment of the speech is shared by the majority of unbiased observers in the United States and other countries.

Indeed, the President's peace rhetoric is in striking contrast with deeds. Suffice it to to recall facts and events of the past several days.

Precisely on the same day when the U.S. President assured delegates from the U.N. rostrum of his aspiration to break barriers betwen the American and the Soviet peoples and eliminate political mistrust between nations, Washington announced the beginning of a large-scale program (worth over one billion dollars) of "modernising" the Voice of America radio station, one of the main tools in psychological war against socialist countries.

The programme provides for a substantial reconstruction of the factory of disinformation and ideological subversion aimed against the socio-political system of other countries and for enlarging the radio station's staff by hiring former Nazis, traitors, and other anti-Sovieteers. What elimination of political mistrust can one talk about?

Ronald Reagan admitted in his speech that there is no sensible alternative to talks on arms control and other issues between the United States and the Soviet Union. On the next day, however, U.S. Under-Secretary of State M. Armacost flatly rejected he possibility of withdrawing American nuclear missiles from Europe. But it is well known to Washington that the Soviet Union will not sit at the negotiating table in the gunsight of American first-strike Euromissiles.

Another highly placed American figure, General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, also "contradicts" the President's assurances.

According to his latest statement, the NATO and Washington leadership do not even think of banning, say, chemical weapons. On the contrary, the general disclosed that the question of producing new varieties of this kind of weapon of mass annihilation is being put on a practical plane.

As to Washington's "readiness" to respond positively to the USSR's proposals on preventing the militarisation of outer space, the facts are stronger than words. It became known on September 26 that the U.S. military budget for 1985, practically approved by Congress, earmarks 1.6 billion dollars on work to develop a large-scale anti-missile defence network with space-based elements.

The American President described in his speech the problem of regional conflicts as critically important. He asserted that the United States was actively involved in settling them by means of peaceful diplomacy.

But is the current concentration of American warships off the Lebanese coasts peaceful diplomacy, not evidence of the continuation of Washington's aggressive course in the Middle East? the author of the review inquires.

U.S., SOVIET MILITARY, FOREIGN POLICIES COMPARED

LD292135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Igor Charikov commentary: "Billions for the Pentagon"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department's budget recently barely reached $200 billion and this was considered a record. The latest budget has surpassed all former records. Its total approaches the $300 billion mark. The sharp military spending increase, especially in recent years, is obvious. The Reagan administration has commenced an unprecedented arms race, and is preparing to take it into outer space. It is planned in the coming fiscal year to get down in earnest to the realization of such programs as the production of MX intercontinental missiles, B-1B bombers, missile-carrying Trident submarines, and the additional production of Pershing II and Tomahawk medium-range missiles for basing on land and at sea.

Space weapons have not been forgotten either: New and considerable sums are allocated to the creation of an antimissile defense system with space-based elements. In addition, the construction and modernization of 300 U.S. military bases is envisaged, including some in Western Europe, where the deployment of first-strike tactical nuclear weapons will be continued.

As you see, the Reagan administration is not even thinking about reducing arms -- not showing so much as a hint of readiness to speak about this subject. Take note of this coincidence: The acceptance of yet another record military budget in the American Senate took place on the very day that President Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly. As you recall, that speech was fully crammed with peace-making appeals, demagogic phrases, and other devices from the arsenal of high-placed American pharisees. However, 600 miles from the UN building, on Capitol Hill in the U.S. capital, the Senators were busily counting missiles and other equipment for destruction and murder, which is supposed to strengthen the United States' military might. Is this coincidence accidental or logical?

All observers -- even bourgeois ones -- have noticed that the Reagan administration, after coming to power 4 years ago, took a sharp turn to the right, placing even greater stakes on achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union and electing to aggravate the world situation. Through its fault the disarmament dialogue was disrupted. Who gains from this? For whom is the arms race profitable? Only the weapons manufacturers, who reap fabulous profits from the production of missiles, airplanes, tanks, and other equipment.

But, after all, this process cannot go on forever. As it is, the world is oversaturated with arms, especially nuclear arms. Isn't it time for the American leaders to think seriously about the danger that threatens the world? The Soviet Union repeatedly calls upon them to do this, offering to renounce the arms race and revive the disarmament dialogue on the basis of equality and equal security. Precisely these steps are envisaged in the complex of Soviet initiatives submitted to the United Nations.

U.S. LACKS UNDERSTANDING OF PROPER SUPERPOWER TIES

LD302307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, dear comrades! Another week has passed, the 39th of 1984. How has mankind spent this week? What events have taken place? Naturally there have been many events. You see, there are 207 states on earth. The earth's population is constantly changing. Since the start of our program -- and only a few minutes have passed -- the earth's population has grown by almost 1,000. Three people are born every second.

However, no matter how various events might be and no matter how much the everyday cares of people might differ, there is a problem that equally alarms both us, Soviet citizens; Americans; and the inhabitants of near and distant countries: There is no corner of the globe today where it might be possible to shelter or hide from the nuclear threat. People understand this. People are concerned about this, and for this reason, in the current week -- as in last week and the recent past in general -- people view the main events as those that bring the outbreak of nuclear war closer or remove its possibility.

The international situation is now becoming very disturbing. The nuclear threat is great. The leader of our state, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, talked about this harsh truth in his speech in the Kremlin on the 50th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Writers.

These words were not spoken to frighten someone but to draw yet again the international public's attention to the questions of war and peace -- to yet again address the reason and responsibility of the West's statesmen, above all those in the U.S. Administration. To judge everything, either they do not want to understand or are not yet prepared to understand in the White House that there is no reasonable path but the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

The words of the Soviet leader have been received in the world as an appeal to all people of goodwill. At issue is a choice between life and the destruction of our civilization. There is no golden mean here. You either are with those preparing for war or with those rejecting the adventurist policy of imperialism and struggle for peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

LACK OF U.S. COMMITMENT ON NO FIRST STRIKE VIEWED

LD302142 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Millions of BBC televiewers have had a chance to see two new films about the possible consequences of nuclear holocaust. In our commentary, Andrey Dubrovskiy looks at these films, and this is what he writes:

Twice last week the BBC presented a nuclear catastrophe. Sunday evening it was the film "Threads" and Monday a supposed documentary about the nuclear winter that would follow an exchange of nuclear strikes. We have no intention of discussing the good points of such a dramatic display of the horrors of a nuclear conflict as the film "Threads." We would like to call attention to something else. The film carefully avoids indicating who is responsible for starting the nuclear war, who delivered the first strike. It only mentions a Soviet invasion of Iran and rapid escalation of a regional conflict into a clash between the so-called superpowers.

Now, one of the consequences of Soviet foreign policy and Soviet military policy is the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The NATO countries, as everyone knows, have refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and to this day first use of nuclear weapons remains a cornerstone of NATO strategy. Moreover, the European allies of the United States have been assigned a special role in this strategy, as can be seen by the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons on their territories. So, it is natural to assume that the retaliatory strike will be delivered at those facilities that pose the greatest danger to the Soviet Union's security. This is the real setting for any predictions about a nuclear conflict, and NATO strategists plan to play the leading role in this conflict.

The United States Army has adopted the air-land battle doctrine, and the doctrine's provisions are set down in its field manual. This doctrine is frankly aggressive. It calls for preemptive nuclear and chemical strikes deep in the enemy's defenses. It seems to us that when the basic question of who is consciously pushing developments to a nuclear confrontation is avoided, as in the BBC's new film, this must be seen as a deliberate attempt to mislead the public, and we would add that television depictions of the horrors of a nuclear war do little justice to what a real war would be like.

Listeners must have seen the film fhown on British television just a year ago. It was a documentary about Hiroshima, shot by a group of cameramen of the United States Defense Department immediately after the United States had dropped the atom bomb on the Japanese city in 1945.

Words can hardly describe what was shown in this documentary, and little wonder that people with weak nerves were advised not to watch it. The documentary made it perfectly clear what extremes of inhumanity the United States military are prepared to go to. The present buildup of United States nuclear stocks in Western Europe and elsewhere and the attempts of the United States Administration to foment regional conflicts show without a shadow of doubt just who is trying to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust and put an end to 20th century society.

NEED FOR NORMAL U.S. TIES 'INCREASINGLY OBVIOUS'

LD301110 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, United States Administration officials have made quite a few pronouncements about their desire to start a dialogue on major international policy issues with the Soviet Union. Commentary is by Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI Press Agency:

The need for normalizing American-Soviet relations and to open a dialogue between the two countries is becoming increasingly obvious. Even America's allies have been voicing their disagreement with Washington's stubborn unwillingness to hold talks with the Soviet Union and to conclude any agreements on disarmament with it. The Reagan administration has come under sharp criticism over these issues at home. Taking into account the forthcoming election, American leaders, therefore, have to make peaceable statements. The statements, however, are not backed up by any actions.

In his speech at the United Nations General Assembly, President Reagan has failed to advance any concrete proposals on disarmament. Washington has given no signs whatsoever of being prepared to halt or slow down the development or deployment of any new types of weapons. The United States has been manufacturing the MX missile, the new B-1 strategic bomber, and the new Ohio submarine. It has continued to build up stocks of chemical weapons and to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. A senior State Department official speaking on television following President Reagan's speech at the United Nations ruled out the possibility of American nuclear weapons being withdrawn from Europe or their deployment being halted.

The issue of preventing a nuclear calamity has assumed global importance and now concerns everyone on earth. Addressing the plenary meeting of the Soviet Writers Union on Tuesday, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said that the matter cannot be reduced to choosing between the Soviet Union and the United States as the anticommunists have led the world to believe. The choice is between the life and death of this civilization, and there can be no middle ground here. You can be either on the side of those who are preparing war or with those who press for peaceful coexistence and disarmament. Konstantin Chernenko said that the Soviet Union is against military confrontation and in favor of normalizing relations with the United States on a footing of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

U.S. 'BLOCKING' ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

LD292028 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In recent speeches, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has analyzed the main trends in Soviet foreign policy. They were also discussed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, speaking at the United Nations General Assembly. Now comments by Viktor Olenichev:

The Soviet Union's goals are unchanged. Its efforts in the past and present are geared to never allowing another world war.

Unfortunately, the threat of such a conflict and the use of nuclear weapons in such a conflict is becoming increasingly tangible. If the nuclear potential for destruction stockpiled presently in the world were put into use, it is possible the human race would be annihilated. Preventing this from happening is an extremely important goal.

The Soviet Union has always wanted to outlaw nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union spoke in favour of this when it still did not have its own weapons. In 1946 this country presented to the United Nations a draft international convention to this effect. As nuclear power, its efforts to ban these weapons have been redoubled. The Soviet Union does not view the possession of nuclear weapons a privilege, but, primarily, a tremendous responsibility that requires an extremely serious approach to world affairs.

Confirmation of that approach is the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge made unilaterally two years ago. This country has also put forth a number of initiatives to limit and reduce nuclear and other weapons. All the proposals are based on the principle of equal security and do not hurt the security of any side. The whole world would benefit from their implementation.

An especially timely problem today is the prevention of the militarization of outer space. Deployment of nuclear or any other strike weapons in space would pose an extremely grave danger to humanity. It would be a big obstacle to solving the problem of disarmament in general. Therefore, the Soviet Union has proposed that the United Nations General Assembly discuss using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. It continues to be for an early start to Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, but the dialogue has to be honest, constructive, and geared to reaching an agreement.

So far, the United States has a different stand on this and other questions. It is blocking agreements and there are other dangerous aspects in its policies. For instance, it is engaged in terrorist interference in the affairs of other countries and nations. These actions are violations of international norms of conduct. Therefore, the Soviet Union has proposed that the United Nations condemn the policies of practice of state terrorism and declare its impermissibility.

In the current nuclear age, political thinking is necessary that would be in keeping with its realities. The mentality of force, trading fear and gaining superiority, should be replaced by the non-use of force, trust, equality, and mutual consideration of interests. The Soviet Union is deeply convinced of this. It is always prepared to cooperate with everyone in the name of strengthening peace. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said that the fraternal socialist countries should know that the Soviet Union will always be their faithful friend and ally. Countries that have thrown off the yoke of colonial or semicolonial oppression, and peoples fighting for their liberation and independence, should know they can always count on understanding and solidarity on the part of the Soviet Union. The capitalist countries should know that, if there is reciprocity, they can always count on the Soviet Union as an honest and well-meaning partner, willing to promote cooperation on the basis of equality and equal benefit.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT TO PRC LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM010915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Li Xiannian, chairman of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

In connection with the 35th anniversary of the PRC, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send congratulations and good wishes to the Chinese people on behalf of the Soviet people.

The victory of the popular revolution in China and the proclamation of the PRC crowned the Chinese working people's long and selfless struggle against the forces of imperialism, imperialism, feudalism, and reaction and for national and social liberation, and created preconditions for China's development along a socialist parth. The Soviet Union, loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, stood firmly and consistently on the side of the Chinese revolution and rendered it all-around support. The Chinese working people have always had in the Soviet Union a reliable friend and ally in their struggle for a new China.

Guided by its principled line in the field of Soviet-Chinese relations, our country invariably advocates their normalization, which would help to enhance socialism's role in international affairs and would be welcomed with satisfaction by the world's peoples. The Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of this development of events.

On this notable day we wish the great Chinese people further successes in economic and cultural building, happiness, and prosperity.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA ENCOURAGES IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH PRC

PM301828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by N. Borisov: The Chinese People's Republic is 35 Years Old"]

[Text] The formation of the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed 30 years ago [as published] on 1 October 1949. This portentous event was the outcome of the Chinese working people's long, hard revolutionary struggle to secure a bright future and build a new society. The Communists marched in the vanguard of that struggle, leading a great surge by the people's masses.

The historic victory of the Chinese revolution is indivisible from the beneficent influence of Great October which, in V.I. Lenin's graphic expression, awakened Asia. The revolutionary movement in China always enjoyed the Soviet people's moral-political, material, and military support. Aid from the land of the soviets, discharging its international duty, was one of the decisive factors contributing to the successful development and completion of the people's revolution in China.

The Soviet Army's defeat of the crack Kwantung Army in 1945, with the support of the People's Republic of Mongolia's Armed Forces and the participation of China's People's Liberation Army and Korean partisans, led to the complete expulsion of the Japanese occupiers from Chinese soil and enabled the Communist Party of China [CPC] to create a safe military-strategic bridgehead and a new political center for revolution in Manchuria, which was liberated by Soviet troops.

From there, the People's Liberation Army began its victorious offensive against the rotten Kuomintang regime that ended with the formation of the People's Republic of China.

The young republic was faced with the hardest task in overcoming age-old backwardness, eliminating the aftermath of many years of civil war and Japanese occupation, and creating a new society. Under the conditions of the imperialist blockade, during those years the People's Republic of China was only able to resolve those problems by relying on the fraternal help of the USSR and the other socialist countries. In the Soviet Union, which recognized the PRC on 2 October 1949, the new China acquired a reliable friend and ally in the struggle to consolidate its international positions and build the foundations of a socialist system.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance signed in Moscow on 14 February 1950, together with a number of agreements, provided for the extensive development of bilateral political, economic, and cultural cooperation. As Zhou Enlai observed, the conclusion and practical implementation of these documents' provisions "gave a very great boost to the entire Chinese people, who expressed their boundless gratitude for the friendly sentiment of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people."

The 1st decade of the People's Republic of China's existence was marked by economic support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states unparalleled in its scale and effectiveness. "The USSR's assistance to our country's economic building," the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO wrote in 1959, "has no historical precedent in either quantitative terms or in scale."

The foreign policy pursued by the PRC in the fifties was aimed at consolidating and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, strengthening peace throughout the world, and striving for mutual understanding and goodneighborliness among peoples. This policy line was a guarantee of the republic's successful progress along the path of building socialism and constituted an important factor in curbing the forces of imperialism and reaction in the international arena.

However, at the end of the fifties, a sharp turn occurred in the Chinese leadership's domestic and foreign policy. The "Great Leap" policy (1958) and the "Cultural Revolution" started in 1966 on Mao Zedong's personal instructions proved to be, as the Chinese press now acknowledges, "severe calamities" and "stern tests" for the CPC and the Chinese people that blocked the PRC's socioeconomic, scientific-technical, and cultural development for many years.

Negative trends began to be displayed increasingly openly in this period in the Chinese leadership's foreign policy, leading China to depart from the policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

As it greets its 35th anniversary, the People's Republic of China is overcoming the dire consequences of the "10-year chaos of the Cultural Revolution" and striving to achieve stabilization and growth in an economy that, in the words of China's leaders, was effectively "on the brink of disaster" by the end of the seventies. As the Chinese press and CPC official documents point out, a search is in progress for ways and methods of implementing the "Four Modernizations" and building "socialism with a Chinese face [spetsifika]."

In recent years, the PRC leaders have repeatedly stated their wish to normalize Chinese-Soviet relations. It goes without saying, however, that the achievement of this aim cannot be assisted by advancing unacceptable preconditions or approaching the Soviet Union and its policy as some kind of "main source of international tension" and a "threat to China." This type of approach has nothing in common with the reality of international relations or with the USSR's policy regarding China.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates improving [ozdorovleniye] Soviet-Chinese relations. "We are consistent advocates of such a normalization," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has observed. "Political consultations show, however, that differences remain on a number of questions of principle. In particular, we cannot come to understandings of any type to the detriment of third countries' interests. However, the exchange of opinions is continuing, and we consider it useful. It is also useful that mutually advantageous ties are reviving little by little in the economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres."

In the present complex international situation, which has been seriously worsened through the fault of imperialism, the PRC's mutual relations with the Soviet Union not only touch the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples but also influence the situation in the world as a whole and fundamentally affect the arrangement of class forces on the global scale. The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would undoubtedly have a favorable effect on stabilizing the situation not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

Soviet people have always cherished fraternal sentiments toward the great Chinese people, and they again express their profound conviction that the coincidence of the USSR and PRC peoples' vital, long-term interests dictates the need to restore good-neighbor relations and cooperation between the two countries.

JAPANESE PUBLIC CHAFES AT U.S. NUCLEAR SUB VISIT

LD301137 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 30 TASS -- The American atomic submarine INDIANAPOLIS today entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka for the second time in the past five days. The sub belongs to the class of vessels armed with nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles starting from June this year.

The Japanese public expressed indignation over the fact. The municipal assembly of Yokosuka, which proclaimed the city a nuclear-free zone, demanded that the Japanese Foreign Ministry guarantee that the submarine carries no nuclear weapons. The Foreign Ministry refused to give any assurances on this score.

The country's democratic organisations assessed the call by the atomic submarine at Yokosuka port under these conditions as an open challenge to public opinion opposed to Japan's involvement in Washington's nuclear strategy.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY MANEUVERS CONCLUDE

LD292040 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 29 TASS -- Large-scale Japanese-American manoeuvres of land forces ended today in the north of the Honshu Island. The exercises, according to Japan's Military Command, were conducted in conditions "approached to the maximum to the combatant ones". For the first time ever a squadron of U.S. F-4 fighter planes from U.S. Clark Field Air Base (the Philippines) was involved in the exercises along with U.S. military aviation, based in Japan.

DPRK AGRICULTURAL UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

SK280434 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea led by Comrade Pak Yong-pae, vice chairman of the union Central Committee, is now on a visit to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow, leaders of the Central Committee of the USSR Agriculture Workers Union met the Korean delegation and held talks. The activists of the two countries' unions shared work experiences, and discussed their plan for future cooperation.

Earlier, the Korean delegation visited Volgograd. The Korean guests have acquainted themselves with the working and living conditions of Soviet farmers by touring a state-run livestock farm and the Volgograd state-run vegetable farm in the city. They also toured historic landmarks, including the monument on the hill over the Volga River commemorating the heroes of the battle of Stalingrad.

MINE CLEARING WORK IN AFGHANISTAN DETAILED

PM271208 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 37, Sep 84 pp 28-30

[Dmitriy Pogorzhelskiy article: "To Clear The Land of Lurking Death"]

[Text] "A sapper makes only one mistake in his life." This phrase is frequently repeated in situations far removed from the one it originated in. With frequent usage words inevitably wear out, as do coins, and lose weight. But in Afghanistan the true meaning of this saying strikes you with its full weight. One mistake. The first and last.

Thus I reflected aloud, and after a slight pause Guards Lieutenant Aleksandr Pushkaruk responded: "You are probably right. Only, we have no right to make a mistake, and not only because a mistake may cost you your life. If a sapper overlooks a mine it remains in the ground, a lurking disaster for someone else. And, conversely, every cleared mine is, perhaps, someone's saved life."

Our jeep raises a small dust cloud as we drive through a village with, on its outskirts, the field-engineering unit to which my companion belongs. As a member of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, he helps the Afghan people repulse the aggression launched against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Receiving regular supplies from abroad of arms, ammunition, explosives and various other equipment, the dushman mercenaries do their utmost to interfere with the normalization of life in the country, and strive to sow the seeds of fear and apprehension. One of their methods is mine warfare. A special clause in the order of the military committee of the counterrevolutionary Islamic Union of Afghanistan explains how to plant explosives in roads, buildings and other places. Afghan roads are just right for mining so full are they of ruts and stones of all sizes and there is plenty of work for the engineers.

For instance, this spring they helped the Afghan Army in the Urgun canyon by clearing a large number of land mines and seizing dushman ammunition dumps, where more than 2,000 anti-personnel mines and about 3,000 anti-tank mines were found.

Or take the Panjsher valley. The bands headed by Ahmad Shah Masud have been completely driven out of the area. Slowly but surely life is returning to the villages. However, the Panjsher soil still conceals many "surprises." The mountain slopes, caves and ravines, the mountain trails and familiar, well-trodden paths are liberally sown with mines. Because of the mines the peasants could not begin their harvesting on time. Soviet soldiers came to their aid, going over every metre of the ground with mine detectors.

"Well, we've arrived."

We passed along a path bordered by exotic southern plants and pomegranate trees with round, red ripe fruit, and found ourselves in a clearing at the foot of a knoll. Something like a small proving ground where the sappers are taught and trained, where they study the features of enemy mines.

From nearby spacious kennels came the loud barking of dogs, the sappers' loyal assistants. "They work well, reliably," says Aleksandr. "True, we only go out with them in the early morning, before it gets too hot. If the temperature rises above 30 degrees C the dogs are unable to help us. Well, and here are the mines themselves," he said indicating a long, narrow wooden table on which numerous defused trophies were laid out.

I counted 12 different systems of mines -- anti-personnel, anti-tank, bouncing, pneumatic, pellet and fragmentation. On each one is a mark: U.S.A. China, Belgium, Britain, Iran. Many are of Italian make -- the sappers call them "kulichi" (Easter cakes) for their specific shape. These mines are particularly dangerous: their plastic casing makes their detection difficult, while the pneumatic system of the detonating mechanism makes the "cake" delay its explosion until several people have stepped on it or several motorcars have been driven over it. There are simpler "goods," too -- a lump of trotyl with a detonator wrapped in a piece of cellophane. Or an explosive-packed length of pipe with slots filed on it -- for greater fragmentation. The mines one above another and connect several charges by a trunkline, so that they should all detonate simultaneously.

"As you can see, it's quite a job," says Aleksandr, "but we manage. By the way, do you know that for every successful explosion the dushmans get a certain sum? They therefore sometimes leave secret marks where the mines are laid. If the charge doesn't explode they disarm the mine and lay it in another place, hoping that it may explode there so that the money for it will be paid out."

A characteristic feature of the "fighters for Islam." Money, and plenty of it, is spent, first of all, on buying arms, ammunition and diverse military equipment for the bandits.

Take this example. At the end of July the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress consented to earmark another $50 million in the current year as aid for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The projects of the Administration show that during this year alone $85 million will be spent to pay for the "fight for Islam." Since 1980 Washington has laid out a total of more than $300 million on this programme.

Washington's allies also disburse grants to the dushmans, besides supplying arms. Bonn, for instance, will allot the Afghan mutineers something like $7 million this year. Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has personally promised to grant $18 million for the needs of the "Afghan emigration," as some people prefer to designate the bandits who have entrenched themselves in Pakistan. The Prime Minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, has handed them $100,000.

Of late Beijing has enlarged its contribution to the intervention. Not long ago, after one large band was routed, a big consignment of Chinese weapons was seized: grenade launchers, recoilless guns, mortars, submachine guns and ammunition for them. The transport units even contained dum-dum bullets which are forbidden by international conventions and agreements.

However, all this is but the tip of the iceberg. It would be difficult to estimate the sums that actually flow along the secret CIA and Pentagon channels to a region lying far away from the U.S.A. The American weekly TIME recently reported that the CIA headquarters at Langley annually allots the bandits approximately $75 million for subversive operations, while the magazine NEWSWEEK said the sum was $100 million. Which is nearer to the truth is not important, but one thing is clear: the generosity of the overseas patrons demands new sacrifices, creates fresh difficulties for the Afghan revolution.

"A group of peasants once came and told us that the dushmans had threatened to blow up their village of they did not pay 'taxes,'" said Aleksandr, continuing his story. "The delegation asked for our aid."

Pushkaruk and his comrades set off to help the village. As they approached it they looked around -- everything seemed to be in order.

"At the roadside," Aleskandr went on, "there was a small, gnarled tree. One of its lower branches was broken. I can't explain it, but somehow this alerted me. I began to go around it with my mine-detector. And sure enough -- a mine was planted there."

Probably this is that "sixth" sense of the sapper. Aleksandr found and disarmed seven powerful mines on this site.

Even after the whole village, all its buildings and all the fields had been thoroughly checked, the peasants wouldn't let the sappers leave for a long time, expressing their gratitude, pressing the soldiers' hands. The usually taciturn village elder even made a speech.

This is nowhere nearly the only incident of its kind. During my travels in Afghanistan I heard many stories about the aid rendered to peaceful civilians by Soviet soldiers. Every kind of aid. Sometimes the soldiers, seeing how poor the life of many of the peasants still is, share their rations with them. It is no rare thing either to see a Soviet soldier driving a truck loaded with sacks of flour and groats, packages of salt and sugar. This means the soldiers are bringing food to some village.

One episode which sticks in my mind: I was leaving Kabul by helicopter for Anawa, a settlement in the Panjsher valley. Heavy crates filled with notebooks, books and other stationery and boxes of toys were loaded into the aircraft. A school was opening the next day in Anawa and the gifts sent by Soviet schoolchildren from the Penza, Rostov, Bryansk, and Tula Regions, and also from Soviet Daghestan were being forwarded. The cargo was quite heavy and the pilot of the helicopter insisted that one of the already seated passengers had to get out. But not a single person so much as suggested that part of the crates be left behind.

Another incident. In a mountain village near where a Soviet army unit was camped, a young girl fell seriously ill. Her father came to the Soviet soldiers. The army medics immediately went to his home and his daughter was saved.

Of course, this might very well have been a ruse -- Dushmans might have been lying in ambush in the village. It was a risk our doctors took, but they could not act otherwise. Not only the Hippocratic oath they had taken, but their professional duty prompted them to act so. We have a popular saying: those smitten by grief are never strangers.

I asked Aleksandr Pushkaruk what the concept "internationalist duty" meant to him, why he was serving in the army out here, in Afghanistan?

"As I see it," he answered thoughtfully, "the task is to help the republic repulse aggression. The only 'crime' of the Afghan people as far as the imperialists are concerned is that they wish to live their own way, to do away with their poverty. Besides, if those who direct and subsidize the counterrevolution should win, Afghanistan would most certainly be turned into a new aggressive springboard for imperialism, a thing certain Western powers attempted to do several decades ago."

Thus our conversation turned to history. The parallels between the past and the present are only too obvious.

In the years immediately following the October Revolution in Russia, Britain attempted to turn Afghanistan into a site of subversive activities directed against the young Soviet state. Only the timely aid rendered by Moscow removed the threat to the independence of Afghanistan and ensured the security of the border between our two countries.

During the years of World War II the nazis, too, had definite plans for Afghanistan. The Wehrmacht High Command saw the advantages of a country situated at the "underbelly" of Soviet Central Asia. Abwehr agents were sent out to Afghanistan. They formed and trained subversive and terrorist bands that launched attacks against Soviet frontier posts. The Hitlerite leadership seriously considered Afghanistan as one of the possible outposts for action against the Land of Soviets. Their plans were not destined to be fulfilled.

Today, when many decades have already gone by, it is U.S. imperialism that dreams of settling down in Afghanistan. Although nothing is coming of these plans. Washington has not abandoned them. That is why the flow of money and arms is not diminishing, that is why the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan is not ending.

"You know, it's almost a year since I came to serve here. I've seen a lot in this time, but I just can't get used to the dushman atrocities," said Aleksandr suddenly.

How, indeed, can anybody get used to such things....

A group of Soviet soldiers, on hearing machine-gun fire, went to see what was wrong in one of the nearby villages. As they entered the village they heard the sounds of groans and weeping coming from one of the houses. Women and children -- many badly wounded -- were locked up in this house. The bandits, it turned out, had started shooting, and then driven all the men away into the mountains. Deciding that they had no use for the women and children, the bandits made them all go into one house, locked it up, then opened fire on it and left, thus condemning those inside to an agonizing death of wounds, thirst and hunger.

The Soviet soldiers helped the wounded, brought them water and food...

"And just recently," continued Aleksandr Pushkaruk, "our men had dealings with children's playthings. They were delayed-action mines! I remember reading that the Americans dispersed such 'toys' in Vietnam. Now I've seen them myself."

In the fight against the Afghan revolution, against its achievements, the bandits and their sponsors stop at nothing. If they could have their way they would have shot down the revolution. However, this is out of their reach. In its struggle Afghanistan is not alone. It has the aid of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet armed forces.

In the fight against the Afghan revolution, against its achievements, the ba[illegible]ts and their sponsors stop at nothing. If they could have their way they would have shot down the revolution. However, this is out of their reach. In its struggle Afghanistan is not alone. It has the aid of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet armed forces.

"Aleksandr, how many mines have you yourself cleared?" I asked Pushkaruk.

He raised his eyebrows, wrinkled his forehead, and then answered:

"I can't tell for sure, but I suppose about fifty."

Fifty times face to face, alone, with danger. It is not for nothing, then, that the ribbon of the "For Valour" medal is pinned on his tunic.

"He's been recommended for the Order of the Red Star," breaks in Vladimir Kirev, an officer of the unit, "he's just being modest!"

"Aleksandr, do you remember the first time you defused a mine?"

"Of course, I do. It was at Chikcharan," he answered. "I felt no fear, but was very excited. In the evening, when I returned from my assignment and began to think things over, to recall whether I'd done everything properly."

...We took shelter from the merciless heat and scorching wind in a small pre-fab next to the training ground. Suddenly a dog appeared, came up to me and nuzzled my hand trustingly, as if seeking help or protection.

"This is Nika, she belongs to Lieutenant Anatoliy Yefimov," said Pushkaruk, patting the dog. "Anatoliy hasn't come out of hospital yet...."

Lieutenant Yefimov had been working in a very difficult minefield. The system followed by the dushmans in laying the mines had been broken. A passage was already cleared. Suddenly the gorge reverberated with the echo of an explosion. The mine detector of one of the sappers had contacted a booby trap.

The soldier was in need of immediate aid. He was lying on the ground, bleeding badly. Yefimov rapidly summed up the situation.

Just a few steps away -- a mere nothing! But the soil was chock-full of mines. There was no time for thought -- the lieutenant went ahead.

He was practically at his goal when the lightning of an explosion streaked out under his feet.

Overcoming his pain, Anatoliy crawled to the wounded soldier and dragged him, on his own back, to a safe place, where he did all he could for the man, and only after that did he lose conciousness.

"When Anatoliy came round," said Vladimir Kirev, "his first question was whether everybody was alive. We set his mind at ease on that score. However, it turned out that he had used up his medical kit on the wounded man and had given the soldier an injection, but not himself...."

Nor did Private Ruslan Bzhambeyev think of himself as he, together with an Afghan Army unit, fought off an attack of a group of bandits. He managed to destroy a dushman machine-gunner and carried a wounded Afghan soldier out of firing range.

Who was Lieutenant Vladimir Lukichev thinking of when his platoon was ambushed by the enemy? He remained with two soldiers to cover the retreat of his comrades. Noticing that a dushman was aiming at one of the two men, Lukichev shielded the soldier with his own body. The bullet hit the pouch in which he carried spare submachine-gun cartridge clips.

Our talk about the Soviet warriors rendering their difficult service so far from home went on for a long time. We spoke of their courage and dignity, of their unselfishness....

It was time to say goodbye, the sun was sinking beyond the knoll. The sappers had a new assignment for the following morning. Again they would enter into single combat with a lurking enemy.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL CELEBRATED

PM271202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The festival of Soviet-Afghan friendship which ended in our country on 24 September was a new chapter in the annals of fraternal relations between the peoples of the USSR and DRA.

There were public meetings, evening functions, and rallies in Moscow and Tajikistan. Soviet people once again declared their desire to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, which is proceeding along the path of building a new life.

The festival included documentary and artistic films. The courageous Afghan people's struggle for freedom and independence and their economic and cultural successes were the themes of photographic exhibitions. There were successful appearances by artists from the DRA.

A delegation from the Afghan-Soviet friendship society headed by Gol Aqa, deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, attended festival events.

GANDHI REPLIES TO CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV GREETINGS

PM271341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To His Excellency Mr N. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellencies!

I thank you for the kind message of greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of our independence. I reciprocate the warm sentiments of friendship toward India that were expressed by the Soviet Union's leadership. After 37 years of our existence as an independence state, it is apposite to recall that during these years, cooperation between our countries has steadily expanded in various spheres to our people's benefit. Indian-Soviet friendship has proved an important factor for peace and stability. We highly value the Soviet Union's contribution to our successes in creating a strong self-sufficient economy. Our relations are marked by good will and mutual understanding and are an example of constructive, peaceful cooperation and harmony between states. May the bonds of friendship and cooperation that link us continue to strengthen.

My best wishes for further progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union, and for health and prosperity to your excellencies personally.

I. Gandhi.

THAILAND'S POLICY TOWARD LPDR EXAMINED

PRAVDA Cites SRV Paper

PM271155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep -- The Thai ruling circles' hostile policy toward the Indochina countries is a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia, NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, stresses today in an editorial.

Recently Bangkok has been stepping up its dangerous armed provocations on the borders with the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) and People's Kampuchea. There was widespread condemnation among the international public of the illegal occupation by subunits of the Thai Armed Forces of three population centers in Laos' Sayaboury Province. It is perfectly clear that Bangkok has taken this action under pressure from the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are unwilling to accept their defeat in the region and are trying to provoke military conflicts in Southeast Asia. The Thai leadership's shortsighted course is at odds with the Thai people's interests and undermines the trend toward constructive dialogue between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN states.

The Vietnamese people fully support the Lao Government's just stance expounded in the recently published LPDR Foreign Ministry "white paper" on Lao-Thai relations. Bangkok's territorial claims are utterly groundless. The Lao people have the legitimate right to protect their sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders, NHAN DAN stresses.

IZVESTIYA Notes Lao Document

PM261330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "'White Paper' Circulated"]

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Sep -- A Lao Foreign Ministry 'white paper' entitled "The Truth About Lao-Thai Relations?" was circulated here at a press conference yesterday.

It stresses that the current tension in the relations between the two countries has resulted from the militarist policy of Thai reaction, which serves as an obedient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism seeking to undermine the revolutionary process in the Indochina countries. Acting at the bidding of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, Bangkok is mounting armed provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and supporting gangs of surviving Pol Pot supporters entrenched on Thai territory. The illegal occupation of three population centers in Laos' Sayaboury Province by units of the Thai Armed Forces is a direct challenge to the international public and a crude violation of the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

All these actions, the document points out, present a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and are detrimental to the further development of constructive dialogue between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN states.

The LPDR Government genuinely seeks to develop goodneighborly relations with Thailand and displays unswerving readiness to resolve all controversial questions in interstate relations by means of talks based on equality, the "white paper" stresses.

TRUD Quotes Lao Envoy

PM271511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Ye. Piskunov report: "Ambassador's Press Conference"]

[Text] Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR, gave a press conference yesterday in Moscow devoted to a Lao Foreign Ministry "white paper." The paper is called "The Truth About Lao-Thai Relations" and provides an analysis of Thailand's expansionist foreign policy course. Bangkok's ruling reactionary circles, the "white paper" stresses, defying the traditional closeness of the Lao and Thai peoples, with their similar languages, culture, and customs, have been pursuing a hostile policy vis-a-vis Laos for decades in a compact with the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. They resort to political and economic pressure and are constantly carrying out armed provocations.

Today, Thailand is a refuge for reactionaries from all the countries of Indochina. Pol Pot supporters who have fled the people's anger and Lao counterrevolutionaries conduct subversive activity against Laos from there.

The only goal of the Lao people, who gained their freedom and independence in a courageous struggle, is peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all states, including Thailand, the ambassador stressed.

The ambassador expressed profound gratitude to Soviet people for their immutable solidarity with his country's people.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR BAN POLICY

LD291942 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] London September 29 TASS -- Government of New Zealand firmly adheres to its decision to ban the presence of nuclear armaments in the country and its territorial waters and to bar American warships with nuclear weapons aboard from New Zealand's ports. That was stated by Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange now on a visit to Britain. He spoke in London to the Foreign Journalists' Association, setting forth the basic principles of the foreign policy of New Zealand's Government.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS PROTEST U.S. NUCLEAR SUB VISIT

LD282156 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 28 TASS -- Work was stopped today in the Australian port of Darwin as a result of the strike of the port workers who are protesting against the visit of the nuclear powered submarine ASPRO of the U.S. Navy and the support ship PROTEUS escorting it to the harbour. More than 300 dockers have decided against performing any loading and discharge operations at the port until the U.S. ships leave the harbour.

DANGERS IN POLAND JOINING IMF POINTED OUT

PM261521 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 17 Sep) p 22

[Report from "TASS and foreign press reports" section: "Polish Weekly on the IMF"]

[Text] The Polish press has recently published an item about the IMF, the Wroclaw weekly SPRAWY I LUDZIE writes. It examined questions associated with Poland's possible return to the IMF, and at the same time pointed out that belonging to that organization involves some danger.

In the weekly's opinion, this item went largely unnoticed. The publication's author believes that this indifference is totally unjustified, and would not have existed if the mass media had widely demonstrated the risks and consequences of ecnomic decisions linking the Polish national economy with the capitalist system of division of labor.

The weekly SPRAWY I LUDZIE recalls that every proposal for the receipt of credits is examined by the IMF board of directors and approved by a majority of votes, with the United States and the Western states having most votes today. Decisions on granting a state credits are associated with control of its economy and the forms of running the economy. If a state independently decides to channel the resources obtained into the development of one economic sector, the credits will be stopped.

All this means, the article stresses, that the United States and other Western states determine the directions of economic development through the IMF. There has been no case where they have stimulated the development of any country in the direction of socialism.

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY EDUCATION

PM271323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the "Fraternal Newspapers" rubric, bearing the general heading "Theme of the Day": "The Role of Party Study"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Today's TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the tasks connected with the beginning of the new academic year in the party education system.

The article observes that political study is the duty of every party member. This is particularly important now, when the PZPR is waging a struggle to ensure the country's future and a socialist and patriotic stance on the part of Poles and to increase their activeness in resolving the complex tasks of the present period. An intense ideological and political struggle is under way against socialism's opponents, who, come what may, would like to cause chaos in people's consciousness by attacking the theoretical standpoints and moral principles that govern the Communist Party.

A new system of party education was introduced in 1982. It can already be said to have been accepted by the party masses. Already last year most party organizations were regularly holding meetings with agendas on ideological themes, work with the party aktiv and with party candidate members was being conducted more energetically, and theoretical conferences and popular science sessions were held. Some 27,000 students attended the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism -- which are the highest form of party training.

In the beginning of this academic year, the article says, questions of party training and Marxist-Leninist education must be at the center of the whole party's attention.

SED'S HAGER REBUKES REVANCHIST ACTIVITIES

LD270943 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin 26/9/ TASS -- The GDR news agency ADN reports:

All attempts by revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany to change the status quo in Europe resulting from post-war developments and their irresponsible talk of "keeping the German question open" have been rebuffed by leading GDR politician Kurt Hager.

Mr Hager, a Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), said here on Wednesday, "there is no 'open German question', but there are two German states -- the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist FRG, whose relations, as fixed in the basic relations treaty, can only be based on respect for both states' independence and sovereignty in their internal and external affairs."

Addressing high-ranking political officers of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty socialist defence coalition, who are currently meeting in the GDR capital, the GDR politician praised the nearly 30 years of successful work of the armed forces of the socialist military coalition allied with the Soviet Union in reliably safeguarding peace.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV DESCRIBES SOCIALIST GAINS

PM261218 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 37, Sep 84 pp 18-20

[Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov article: "Lasting Values"]

[Text] For 40 years now the working people of our country have been confidently advancing along the road of building a socialist society, under the leadership of their tried and tested political vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party. They have overcome many difficulties on that road, and made notable progress. They have turned agrarian Bulgaria, once one of the most backward countries in the world, into a country with a modern industry and a large-scale, mechanized socialist agriculture, a land with high material and cultural standards, and social gains that put it among the leading countries in the world. As a firm link in the socialist world community, led by the great Soviet Union, Bulgaria is making a solid contribution to its strength, and is actively involved in the struggle to consolidate world peace and develop the world revolutionary process.

The historical experience of the Bulgarian nation and its political vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party, which led by country to the victory of the revolution on September 9, 1944, and the triumph of socialism, and to the present stage of building a developed socialist society, is rich in lasting values. They are the fruit of the constructive application by the BCP of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the specific conditions of Bulgaria. Our experience was especially enriched in the period after the April 1956 plenary session of the Central Committee, which was of historical importance for the development of the Communist Party and socialist society in our land. The plenum itself, and its general line, were an exceptional event in our modern history. The successes we have achieved are a contribution to the theory and practice of building socialism, and to the revolutionary theory of the proletariat. They are solid national assets that every Bulgarian is deservedly proud of.

The contribution of the Bulgarian nation and the BCP to Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of building socialism is to be seen in several spheres, above all in the method and forms of gaining power in the concrete conditions of a given country and the specific international situation. The new system of government played a fundamental role in building the material and technical base of socialist society and in bringing relations of production in line with the character of the productive forces in our country. A major gain in our socialist revolution was the radical restructuring of the nation's spritual life, and the moulding of a new social and individual consciousness, and a new, socialist culture. The advantages of the new social system are most fully expressed in the steady rise in the well-being of the working people, and in the creation and development of a socialist way of life. All these gains undoubtedly became possible through fraternal co-operation with the socialist community, and above all through friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union.

The main lasting value of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria has been the establishment of the rule of the victorious proletariat, of all working people, with the working class and its communist vanguard playing the leading role.

Political power was won through victory of the truly national revolutionary uprising of September 9, 1944. The uprising was the initial and decisive event of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. It was essentially a repetition of the October Revolution in Russia, a continuation of its cause in our conditions, and part of the world process of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The victory of September 9, 1944, was the result of the correct strategy and tactics of the BCP, and the creative application of the general laws of socialist revolution, and of the historical experience of the CPSU. Marxism-Leninism enabled the Party to establish the balance of class forces correctly, to define the forms, methods and stages of the class struggle, and to formulate the tasks of the revolution at every stage. All this gave the socialist revolution in Bulgaria a specific character.

Ours is one of the few people's democracies where the people's democratic regime, established after the victory over fascism, proceeded at once to successfully exercise the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A lasting gain of the socialist revolution in laying the foundations of socialism was its tackling of the cardinal issue in the eocnomic field, viz., "who will win -- socialism or capitalism?" From the fact that people's democracy and Soviet power have much in common that is decisive, and from the fact that they are two forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party drew the important conclusion that the experience of building socialism in the Soviet Union must be carefully studied and extensively applied. That experience, allowing for our conditions, Georgi Dimitrov stressed, is the sole, the best model for building socialism in our country and in other countries of people's democracy.

The main, though not all measures undertaken by the people's democratic regime as a form of the dictatorship of the proletriat were socialist ones -- first and foremost, the nationalization of industry carried out in December 1947. The agricultural labour co-operatives proposed by the BCP as the most appropriate organizational, economic and political form of the socilaist restructuring of farming in a country with small, privately-owned farms, without preliminary nationalization of the land, were a new departure in the theory and practice of building socialism. The Bulgarian people are rightly proud that their country was the first people's democracy to resolve, as early as 1957, the extremely difficult problem of the transition period -- the socialist restructuring of agriculture -- thereby ensuring the complete victory of socialist relations of production throughout the economy.

An enormous achievement of our socialist revolution was the laying of the material and technical foundation of socialism, and the ensuring of high, stable rates of social and economic growth. Our experience confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist principle that no socio-economic formation can develop except on the basis of its own material and technical base. This is an objective law and a decisive condition not only for preserving the socialist gains but also for ensuring all our development along the road of socialism and communism.

The theoretical basis for this was the ideas contained in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin concerning the important role of large-scale machine industry in all sectors of the economy. Proceeding from that principle and drawing on the experience of the Soviet Union, the BCP, at its Fifth Congress, adopted the general line of building socialism in Bulgaria. This was the concretization and development as applied to Bulgaria of Lenin's plan for laying the material and technical foundations of socialism in new conditions and at a new state of the world revolutionary process.

The aid rendered by the USSR,the founding of a socialist world system, and the organization, in 1949, of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance not only facilitated and accelerated the process of building the material and technical foundation of socialism in our land, but gave it an innovatory character.

The April 1956 plenary session of the BCP Central Committee played a historical role in this. It worked out and endorsed a scientifically grounded, Marxist-Leninist strategy for the country's economic development. Of particular significance was that fact that it put a decisive end to the cult of personality, and rejected the mistaken, harmful conception that Bulgaria had no need of a heavy industry and should specialize mainly in agriculture and light industry. That ran counter to the general patterns of the building of socialism and the specific conditions of the country. Proceeding from the plenum's decisions, supported by the Soviet Union, the BCP introduced clarity into the problem of socialist industrialization and rationally tackled the issue of the place of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international socialist division of labour within the CEMA system.

Thanks to the economic strategy formulated by the April plenum a solid material and technical foundation, well balanced industrially and territorially, was laid in the years of regeneration following the plenum. The growth of fixed assets in the national economy, which reached 94.3 billion leva by the end of 1983, a nearly tenfold increase over 1952, is conclusive evidence of this. In 1983 industry accounted for 67.6 percent of the aggregate product, and 55.9 percent of the national income.

The laying of a material and technical foundation adequate to developed socialist society is a great gain of our Party. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, it meant "building a material and technical base at the level of the contemporary scientific and technical progress, enabling us to stand firmly on our feet, basing ourselves on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution." Such is the road we are following, guided by the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Party and subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee, a road that has been comprehensively substantiated and elucidated in the works of the leader of our Party and state Todor Zhivkov.

In order to solve the primary task of our development, that of building a material and technical base adequate to mature socialism, the 12th BCP Congress directed the Party's attention to ensuring intensive development of the economy and other spheres of public affairs, through rapid introduction of the latest advances of the scientific and technical revolution, automation and mechanizaton, and broad use of our own and foreign advanced experience.

An immense gain of our socialist revolution is affirmation of a socialist way of life and the steady raising of the well-being of the working people. Concern for the welfare and happiness of the people has been the principal aim of the people's government from the very first days of the building of socialism. The advantages of the new social system have found their fullest expression in the shaping of a socialist way of life and, on its basis, of a new, socialist mentality. That is a major gain of real socialism.

The living standards of the people are rising steadily. The building of a socialist economy is not an end in itself but a means for ever fuller and more comprehensive satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs. That task is being realized particularly intensively through the social orientation of our development in the period of building a mature socialist society, which found expression in the programme for the raising of living standards adopted by our Party in December 1972. In the past ten years alone real incomes have increased by 50 percent.

We have been able, this year, because of our stable economic growth, to take a new decision on measures for the further realization of the December 1972 programme for raising living standards in accordance with the decisions of the Party's 12th Congress. Through these measures the money incomes of the working people will increase by nearly a billion leva within a year.

Another lasting value of our socialist revolution is Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The foundation of that friendship is the common destiny of the Slavonic nations, their struggle against attempts at assimilation, the great self-sacrifice of the Russian people for the sake of our national emancipation from Turkish yoke, and the identity of the interests of our peoples in the face of the fascist danger and aggression.

After victory of the socialist revolution, carried out with the aid of the Soviet Union, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship became a vital necessity for our people on the road to the building of a new social system.

While elaborating and carrying out the general line of the BCP in the transition period from capitalism to socialism, we have constantly drawn on the experience of the CPSU, of the world's first country of socialism, and constructively applied it in our conditions. There is no Bulgarian who would not associate the successes scored by his country with the constant, unselfish aid of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, as a national necessity and objective law of our development, were enriched and raised to a new, higher level after April 1956. This found expression in a policy of comprehensive rapproachment with the Soviet Union, which is a most important condition for the further development of our socialist homeland.

The new stage in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as internationalism in action has found reflection in important public and Party documents, viz., the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, adopted in 1971, and the Party's programme, adopted at its 10th Congress.

The policy of all-round cooperation and rapproachment with the Soviet Union has been substantiated by Comrade Zhivkov. As a far-sighted theorist of Marxism-Leninism, he has linked this policy with the qualitatively new stage our country has entered -- the building of a developed socialist society -- and the tasks that Party and government must tackle in this connection.

He has pointed out that comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement affect all the elements of our social system, and that they have risen to a level when socialist Bulgaria's development has the same rhythm, the same criteria as the Soviet Union, when our efforts and actions in the political, economic, ideological, scientific, cultural and military fields are co-ordinated. There are every grounds for describing the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR as a model of socialist internationalism in action.

The qualitatively new stage in consolidating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is combined with economic integration, towards deepening the interaction of the countries of the socialist community. Our line of strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship fully accords with the latest decisions of the CEMA summit on the further development of socialist economic integration, which envisages pursuit of an agreed economic policy.

A great, permanent gain of the socialist revolution in our country is the growth and realization in practice of the role of the Bulgarian Communist Party as a party of constructive Marxism-Leninism. It has asserted itself as a revolutionizing and transforming force, and as the recognized leader and organizer of all our victories. Its constantly growing leading role is a cardinal feature of the socialist revolution and of the building of a socialist system.

The consolidation of the BCP as the recognized leader and vanguard of the nation, with the future prospect of becoming a party of the whole people (while retaining its qualities of vanguard of the working class), is inconceivable without the elaboration of a correct political line and a correct strategy and tactics at all stages of the revolutionary process. The BCP has been able to do this thanks to its assimilation of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and its innovatory spirit, thanks to its ability to apply in practice the principles of scientific socialism, its revolutionary approach to the solution of new problems, and its ability to allow for the requirements of the objective laws of social development, promptly discern the constantly arising contradictions and take steps to resolve them.

The main achievements of the socialist revolution listed above will obviously be multiplied and enriched in the course of the further building of developed socialism. At the same time, new valuable gains are bound to appear, and will be developed, gains which will ensure the transformation of our homeland into a country of mature socialism, and which will guarantee the gradual passage to communism. That will be a new, substantial contribution of the BCP to the theory and practice of building socialism and communism, a continuation of the cause and traditions left us by Dimitr Blagoyev and Georgi Dimitrov, and creatively developed and enriched by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the post-April period.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS BULGARIAN ARTS FESTIVAL OPENING

PM261336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Festival Opens"]

[Text] A fraternal country's holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria -- is being celebrated by the second festival of Bulgarian amateur creative art in the USSR.

It was ceremonially opened in Moscow's State Central Concert Hall on 20 September.

P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the opening ceremony.

CSSR MILITARY ATTACHE PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD301445 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A press conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army has taken place at the CSSR Embassy in Moscow. In his speech, Josef Novisedlak, CSSR military attache in the Soviet Union, emphasized that the combat friendship of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers began and flourished during the difficult years of the Second World War. He also highly praised the internationalist assistance provided by the land of the soviets to the Slovak National Uprising, when in September 1944 the Red Army began its offensive in the Carpathian Region and broke through the German defenses there.

Comrade Josef Novisedlak stressed that in the current complicated international situation, the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the high state of combat and political training of their armies were of crucial significance. Our preparedness to rebuff any aggressor was again shown during the "Shield-84" combat exercises which took place on Czechoslovak territory, he said.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ALBANIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

PM251443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "News Item" rubric: "Czechoslovakia-Albania: Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Prague -- CTK report: A protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1985 has been signed here between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The document envisages a commodity exchange increase between the two countries in 1985. Following tradition, Czechoslovakia will supply trucks, specialized vehicles, tires, hydraulic loading machinery, machine tools, medical equipment, electronic measuring instruments, rolled metal products, chemical products, consumer goods, and so forth. Ferronickel and chrome ore, asphalt, tobacco, cigarettes, tomatoes, watermelons, medicinal plants, and canned fish are the main Czechoslovak imports from Albania.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY FINNISH PRIME MINISTER

PRAVDA on Moscow Arrival

PM271115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa arrived in Moscow on 25 September for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

K. Sorsa was greeted on the platform at Leningradskiy Station by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The welcoming party also included: N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers M.I. Busygin, I.P. Kazanets, and N.S. Konarev; Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank Board; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; D.S. Nikoforov and G.N. Farafonov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments and other officials.

Also there to greet him were Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhilo and representatives of Moscow's working people.

The Finnish and Soviet state flags were flying at the station and an honor guard had been drawn up comprised of troops from the Moscow garrison. A band played the two countries' national anthems.

N.A. Tikhonov and K. Sorsa inspected the Soviet troops.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The Moscow streets and squares along the route followed by the motorcade, which was accompanied by a motorcycle escort, were decked with two countries' state flags and placards bearing greetings.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD291423 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 29 Sep 84

["Soviet-Finnish Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- Goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland develop in accordance with the fundamental interests of both countries and peoples. They maintain broad mutual links in different spheres which bring tangible, mutually beneficial results.

This is emphasized in the Soviet-Finnish communique on the visit of the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa to the Soviet Union.

In conditions of growing tension in the world, the document stresses, the experience of fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, unaffected by changes in the international situation, patently reaffirms the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the importance of consistent realization of the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the negotiations that were held in Moscow the sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of trade and economic and scientific-technical links between the USSR and Finland, which are being exercised on a stable treaty-based foundation.

Both sides attach great significance to the development of links and exchanges in the sphere of culture, science, education, tourism and sports. They will be exerting efforts to broaden the existing links and cooperation between public organizations.

Having considered the situation shaping in Europe and in the world as a whole, the sides expressed profound concern over the continuing growth of international tension, further build up of the nuclear arms race, the danger of the spread of the arms race in outer space, the threat of the use of force and also undisguised military actions in different parts of the world. The sides are convinced that the use of force or the threat of its use should not be the means in settlement of international problems. All the states should display political will to bring inter-state relations back into the channel of international detente and constructive cooperation. The Soviet Union and Finland believe that in the present-day international conditions there are possibilties for turning from confrontation to the policy of detente and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Finland believe that the curbing of the arms race and purposeful actions towards universal and complete disarmament under efficient international control is the pressing and most important international task. The states having nuclear weapons bear special responsibility for prevention of a nuclear conflict.

From both sides, the communique stresses, it was specially noted that international detente, consolidation of peace and the strengthening of international security would be promoted by mutual understanding between relevant states with regard to efficient measures in the sphere of control over armaments, including the freeze of nuclear arsenals, full and universal prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, prohibition of chemical weapons and adoption of urgent steps to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space. The Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a very important step towards full prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons or threat of their use.

The sides reaffirmed once again the need of consolidating the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and declared for broader cooperation between states in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union and Finland expressed determination to promote further development of the process the beginning to which was laid in Helsinki by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They believe that this process became a constant and positive factor of the situation in Europe.

The sides declared once again their firm striving to actively promote preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in the north of Europe and in the Baltic Sea area. Ways of consolidation of security of that region are not through stepped up military activities, but through expansion of multilateral, mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Both sides emphasized the topicality of Finland's proposal of forming a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The Soviet side declared once again the USSR's readiness to become the guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, to consider the question of some measures applicably to its own adjacent territory, and to discuss with the sides concerned the question of giving a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea area.

In discussing the situation in different parts of the world, the sides declared for liquidation of the existing seats of tension and conflicts and prevention of new ones.

In the opinion of the sides, there are no problems that cannot be resolved through negotiations.

Tikhonov Invited to Finland

LD291653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government 25-29 September. The Finnish prime minister and officials accompanying him visited Moscow and Irkutsk. They were accorded a warm and cordial reception everywhere. The prime minister laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and the unknown soldier's tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa and had a conversation with him. Talks were held between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Finnish prime minister.

A Soviet-Finnish communique had been adopted on the results of the official visit. It notes that during the meetings and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding -- traditional as far as Soviet-Finnish relations are concerned -- questions connected with the development of bilateral and goodneighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, including prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, were examined.

There was also an exchange of views on a number of international questions of mutual interest. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, and it was noted that they would be conducive to further strengthening the friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland. They would also be conducive to the interest of securing peace and international security.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa invited Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was received with gratitude. The Soviet-Finnish communique will be published in full in the press.

Sorsa Visit to Siberia

LD282306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Irkutsk, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today made a journey along the Baykal-Amur main railway line. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The visitor and the officials accompanying him showed particular interest in the construction of the new main railway line in Siberia. Along this route, well appointed settlements have grown up over a short time at the Lena, Zvezdnaya, and many other stations.

The eminent visitor began his tour of the BAM from the city of Ust-Kut on the Lena River. This city was formed in Siberia 350 years ago through the efforts of Russian explorers. A modern city has now grown up on the side of the timber settlement. Now a railway line has been constructed from here eastward as far as the Pacific Ocean.

At the Zvezdnyy settlement, the visitor was told that the settlement came into being just 10 years ago as the first station on the new line and that representatives of all Soviet republics are taking part in the construction of the BAM. Zvezdnyy, in fact, was constructed by builders from Armenia. Indeed, the architecture of the settlement reflects the traditions of Armenian architecture. Another settlement, Niya, was built by Georgians. All Soviet republics, krays, and oblasts of the Russian Federation are represented in this way.

During the Finnish premier's visit the BAM workers have been preparing to put down the final "golden link" of the main line. The steel road will then stretch from the Lena to the Pacific Ocean.

I am glad that my desire to visit Siberia has been fulfilled, Kalevi Sorsa said. A book entitled: "Is Siberia a Long Way Away?" was published in Finland recently. It has been put together by Finnish and Soviet journalists. I have learned today that people living in Siberia are courageous, well meaning, strong in spirit, and persistent in labor and in the achievement of their aims. They are shortening geographical distances and transforming the earth. The Baykal-Amur main railway line, a part of which I have visited, greatly impressed me. This is yet another example of the dynamic development of Siberia. More such examples could be given. I also want to note that Finland is participating in a number of industrial projects in Siberia. These include an industrial timber complex at Ust-Ilimsk.

Sorsa Discusses Visit, Departs

LD291520 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Irkutsk September 29 TASS -- "My visit to the Soviet Union has been a success", said Kalevi Sorsa to a TASS correspondent. He is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. "In Moscow during conversations with Soviet leaders a broad range of questions were discussed pertaining to our good broad-scale and intensively developing relations the foundation of which is the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, which was concluded in 1948", said the distinguished guest. "As is known, the term of the treaty was prolonged last year for a new, 20 year period. And the framework of our relations has been thus shaped for a long perspective. Finnish-Soviet links are characterised by warm and frank atmosphere of goodneighbourliness. We were able to become convinced of that once again during the meetings and negotiations in Moscow. Our meetings with Siberians were held in the same atmosphere".

"I should like to note my profound satisfaction with the meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko" said Kalevi Sorsa. "The meeting produced a very strong impression upon me. Konstantin Chernenko showed profound understanding of the problems which are now uppermost in the minds of the Finnish people, and positively treated the aspirations of my country for solution of those problems.

He emphasised once again the devotion of the Soviet Union to strictly follow the treaty which was concluded between our countries, to steadily strive for preservation of peace on earth. Concerning my impressions of meetings with the Soviet people, I should like to emphasize once again that the meetings were very warm. I am glad that my dream to visit Siberia has come true. On that soil particularly obvious are the successes of your country in all fields of life. I am confident that this visit will even more strengthen our extensively developed relations.".

The prime minister of Finland today visited the Baykal Lake. He went to the museum of the Limnological Institute of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and viewed places of interest in Irkutsk.

This afternoon the Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland Kalevi Sorsa left the Irkutsk region for home.

Message to Tikhonov

LD291622 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa sent from aboard plane a message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov. The message runs: "Completing my official visit to the Soviet Union, I would like to express cordial gratitude for the excellent program and cordial reception.

"I am confident that the conversations that were held during the visit will promote the deepening of goodneighbourly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid dated 1948 is the firm foundation of these relations and the guideline for the future".

Returns to Helsinki

LD291802 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki September 29 TASS -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today returned to Helsinki from the Soviet Union upon the completion of his official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Helsinki Airport Kalevi Sorsa was met by members of his cabinet and other officials.

Andreyev Comment on Visit

LD302229 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program: Yuriy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-Finnish talks conducted in Moscow were in accordance with the important agreements reached last April during the meeting of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, and President Mauno Koivisto. During the meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Kalevi Sorsa last Wednesday it was yet again confirmed that the Soviet leadership attaches great importance to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with friendly Finland. The Soviet leader said that in the future the Leninist line of strengthening friendship with Finland will be the most important course in the Soviet foreign policy sphere.

Soviet-Finnish relations are especially strengthened by the fact that they are based on the long-term factors of principle mentioned in the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. During the talks between Nikolay Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa, it was noted that the two countries' stands on this fundamental document are identical.

During the premier's visit to the Soviet Union, an important step was taken along the path of developing commercial and economic cooperation. A new trade agreement covering the years 1986-90 was signed. It involves steady growth in the exchange of goods and lays a foundation for the development of productive contacts. The fact that the program of long-term economic cooperation has been extended to the year 2000 also shows that our countries are looking toward the future.

The Soviet Union and Finland are interested in improving the international situation. The talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Kalevi Sorsa, as well as the talks between the heads of government, again showed that the Soviet Union and Finland realize in the same way that the most important task of the moment is to prevent a nuclear war. The Finnish premier's visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders showed that both countries' aims are to continue to follow the traditional path of fruitful cooperation, which serves the interests of a strong friendship, mutual trust, and comprehensive cooperation, as well as the interests of peace and international security.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH FINLAND IN MOSCOW 24 SEP

PM270721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks took place on 24 September in Moscow on concluding an agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and Finland in 1986-1990. The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and the Finnish by Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine.

TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH FINLAND

PM271552 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 22 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 750-word "Communique of the 28th Session of the Standing Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Commission" datelined Helsinki, 21 September. The communique states that the session was attended by S.A. Shalayev and expresses "satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Finnish trade union relations." Topics discussed included promotion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, the international situation, Soviet peace initiatives and the antiwar movement, preparations for the Fifth European Trade Union Conference, the need to enhance the effectiveness of the International Labor Organization, and trade union solidarity with "peoples fighting for freedom and independence." The communique notes that the commission's next session is to be held in Moscow in 1985.

'ESCALATION' OF FRG 'MILITARISM' EXAMINED

LD292050 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

A spokesman for the FRG Defence Ministry has confirmed that West Germany consented to an increase in NATO's general spendings under the programme for creating the bloc's new infrastructure worth a total of 7.3 billion dollars.

The FRG has committed itself to cover 26.5 per cent of the total expenses envisaged by the six-year NATO programme (1985-1990), which the Washington administration has forced on its West European allies.

Official Bonn's subservience is an alarming fact. This stand graphically illustrates the escalation of militarism in West Germany, which is conducive to a further destabilisation of the situation in Europe. In doing so, the NATO military are encouraging a militarisation of the FRG, while West Germany's ruling circles are assisting towards turning their country into an American launching pad for nuclear missiles.

The cancelling by the Western powers of the restrictions imposed after the war on the manufacture of many types of conventional weapons has ensured for the FRG the creation of Western Europe's most powerful army. The Bundeswehr, which has a personnel of 495,000 men and officers, has now become NATO's main strike force. A total of 850,000 reservists can be called up for service in a matter of only three days. The FRG now accounts for a half of the land forces, 30 percent of the airforce and 75 per cent of the naval force under the NATO command in Central Europe.

American General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, has described Bundeswehr's role in the North Atlantic bloc as "outstanding".

Encouraged by such complements, the West German generals are speedily building up the Bundeswehr's military might and imparting to it an increasingly offensive character. Thus a quarter of the 260,000 million budget of the FRG for 1985 is earmarked directly or indirectly for the needs of war. 300,000 million marks in tax payers' money will be spent on the ten-year programme for a "modernization" of the Bundeswehr, which was drawn up by the FRG Defence Ministry.

The lifting by the West European Union (WEU) of restrictions on the production of arms in the FRG, including strategic bombers, long-range missiles and other offensive weapons, meets the long-term interests of West German militarism.

The escalation of West German militarism is inseparably connected with a revival of revanchist tendencies in the FRG. NATO's military preparations are also boosted by an intensification of activities by the ultra-rightist revanchist circles of the FRG, the territorial claims made by them to the neighbour countries, the adventurist demands for a revision of the post-war peaceful set-up in Europe.

Such developments increase the danger of a new war. The peoples of Europe, including the broad circles of the FRG public, cannot resign themselves to that. On these days they are stepping up mass actions against the provocative NATO exercises, against the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles, for eliminating the threat of war and curbing the arms race.

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS MIDDLE EAST NATIONS

Visit's Objective Questioned

LD292013 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" prepared by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The visit paid by Richard Murphy, a U.S. deputy secretary of state for the Middle East and Southeast Asia affairs, to Israel and some Arab countries, has provoked a great deal of interest among observers. It was announced in the American press that Murphy went to the Middle East on a fact-finding mission and particularly to participate in an investigation of the causes of the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. However, it has become clear, after a short while, that the objectives of the visit of the U.S. State Department representative are absolutely not of a fact-finding nature. The point at issue is a fresh shuttle operation backed up the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet with Marine troops on board that have appeared off the Lebanese shores.

What are the objectives of the shuttle operation this time? Observers in Arab countries draw attention to the fact that the U.S. State Department representative arrived in the Middle East at the time when President Reagan announced from the UN rostrum that the United States will continue striving for the implementation of the so-called Reagan plan in the Middle East, a plan rejected by the majority of the Arab countries, and which does not bring the Middle East region any closer to peace. Furthermore, the plan creates fresh obstacles in the Middle East because it rejects the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and their own national independent state, and fails to mention any liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression. Furthermore, the Reagan plan opens up fresh prospects for the consolidation of the American-Israeli strategic alliance in the Middle East. In other words, the point at issue is the objectives sought by the U.S. Administration during the previous shuttle operations.

Events have emphatically showed that the road to peace in the Middle East requires the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied since 1967, and the inevitable recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people. This can be achieved through convening a special international conference under UN sponsorship, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. All attempts to ignore these conditions or replace them with partial or unilateral deals will result, as showed by experience, in further and fresh deterioration of the situation in the Middle East.

Violence Linked to Visit

LD301456 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 30 TASS -- Armed clashes, provoked by Israeli invaders, between warring factions have been held in various parts of Lebanon in the past days. According to Beirut radio, fresh shootouts occurred yesterday in Suq al-Gharb and several other places in the Lebanese mountains. Clashes with the use of fire arms also took place in the capital and its environs. Political observers link the activisation of forces which are not interested in the stabilisation of the situation in the country with the stay in Lebanon of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. The minister for southern Lebanon and reconstruction, Nabih Birri, in a statement issued here, pointed out that the proposals advanced by the American emissary during his meetings with Lebanese leaders do not facilitate the normalization of the situation and are not directed at terminating the Israeli occupation of the country's south.

Nabih Birri stressed that these proposals are unacceptable. They are aimed at replacing the Israeli occupation with the occupation by Tel Aviv's stooges from the so-called Army for the Defence of South Lebanon.

South Lebanese patriots carried out a number of successful operations against the aggressors during the past day. A tank was blown up on a mine placed by guerrillas in the region of the populated locality of Madukha. An Israeli patrol was subjected to grenade and submachinegun fire near the village of Dahr al-Hayl.

According to reports reaching here, Israeli occupation troops are intensifying repressions against the south Lebanese population. Punitive units staged pogroms in several south Lebanese villages. Dozens of peasants were arrested. In Sayda's suburbs, invaders destroyed fruit gardens and woods. The port of the major city in the country's south, through which the population receives food and other prime necessities, remains closed. Fishermen are not allowed to go to sea, due to which many families lost the only source of subsistence.

PRAVDA REPORTS ISRAELI CP DELEGATION VISIT

PM261334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of workers from the Communist Party of Israel [MAKI] headed by (F. Naomani), candidate member of the MAKI Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 7-17 September at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

The Israeli Communists visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Tashkent and were received at the Uzebk Communist Party Central Committee and the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. They visited an industrial enterprise, a kolkhoz, and cultural establishments and acquainted themselves with Soviet working people's lives and party organizations' experience of work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The MAKI delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

RYBAKOV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SYRIA

LD282218 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of CPSU officials, headed by Comrade Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Pskov Obkom, conferred in Damascus with Mr 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the talks, which were carried out in an atmosphere of amicability and friendship, they exchanged views about the international situation, the situation in the Middle East, the development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, and relations between the CPSU and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The Syrian side pointed out the Syrian position of continuous and firm development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Soviet help in establishing Syrian national independence is highly appreciated, as well as Soviet support for the Syrian people and other Arab people in their struggle against the schemes for establishing U.S. control in the Middle East.

The CPSU delegation returned home 28 September.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM271158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Holiday"]

[Text] Nesibu Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a reception on 24 September to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The reception was attended by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRENCH PULLOUT FROM CHAD

PM260925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "France: Leaving in Order To Remain"]

[Text] Paris -- Withdrawal of French troops from Chad, christened operation "Vandoise" by Paris, is due to start on 25 September.

Some 3,200 soldiers, who have been participating in the interventionist operation "Manta" for the last 13 months, whose aim was to keep Chad within France's sphere of influence, will be quitting the country. "Whoever holds Chad, rules Africa," a French Army captain stated in 1912. Recalling this pithy phrase, observers note the significance of the Chad "gamble" in Paris' current neocolonialist game.

According to a report in L'EXPRESS, the Ministry of External Affairs believes that "if circumstances require, France will be able to return to Chad quickly." That is why the military subunits will be transfered not to France, but to the neighboring countries of Gabon, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic. Finally, the expeditionary corp's departure does not at all mean that military-technical "aid" to Chad will stop.

Washington, which is not hiding its disappointment at the ending of the paratroopers' "mission," has declared its readiness to provide the French authorities with satellite information on troop movement along Chad's borders.

The report of the interventionist forces' imminent withdrawal has been greeted with relief not only in Chad and other African countries, but in France also, where the overwhelming majority of the population has been opposed to government policy regarding Chad. It should be said that the right-wing forces, which at one time were calling on the authorities for more "resolute" action in Chad, are now seeking to cast doubt on the agreement reached with Libya.

However, one thing is clear: French troop withdrawal will be prolonged over several months, during which Paris will attempt to achieve behind the scenes what it could not achieve militarily, namely, the maintenance of its position in Chad.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. 'NEW ORDER' IN GRENADA

PM271530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev article: "The 'New Order' in Grenada"]

[Text] The White House remains impressed and wants the mass of Americans to be impressed, also, by what has happened in Grenada since the United States used three categories of troops to wield the occupier's big stick against a population of 100,000 in October last year. According to press reports, the White House boss is planning to visit the island intending to impress on the world at large that "matters are proceeding normally in Grenada"...

Overcrowded jails, the appearance of concentration camps, torture of prisoners, detention without examination or trial, and roundups -- this is "normality"!

You would think that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark was deemed respectable enough in political circles across the ocean not to be suspected of "anti-U.S. propaganda." However, along with other prominent Western figures, even he has shown concern at the "system" that has come to power in Grenada. Basing his case on information available to him, R. Clark wrote a letter to the UN secretary general on 23 April stating: "From the very outset (of the occupation of the island by U.S. troops -- V.M. note), torture has become wide scale. Killings and cruel, degrading, inhuman punishments have been practiced from the 1st day of the invasion."

The democratic revolution in Grenada in March 1979 ended the 25-year dictatorship of Eric Gairy, one of the most detested individuals in the rogues' gallery of butchers and puppets installed by Yankee imperialism in a number of countries in the Western Hemisphere. Gairy's dictatorship was supported by his immediate entourage, the "Mongoose" gangs -- professional killers who favored lynching above all methods of physical violence used against the countless thousands of their victims.

Gairy found refuge in the United States. He had stashed away a fortune amounting to $30 million in banks there. Apparently, for all his zeal, he was unable to extort any more from the tiny island's inhabitants. The Grenadan people's revolutionary government demanded Gairy's extradition on the basis of the treaty existing between the two countries. Washington replied: "A political decision will be made...". Grenada's new appeals to the United States evoked the same "reply."

It is now clear why: The man whom even U.S. bourgeois press organs called a sadistic ruler, was being held in reserve until after the occupation forces had been dispatched to Grenada. With their help, Gairy has now been restored to the island and, relying on those selfsame "Mongoose" gangs which have gathered for fresh plunder, he intends, as he has stated, to "participate in Grenada's political life..."

However, Alex Brummer, a correspondent of the bourgeois London newspaper THE GUARDIAN, reported from Grenada soon after the invasion by U.S. troops: "One of the most urgent problems that the provincial administration will have to tackle is the large number of prisoners."

Since then, the jails and civilian facilities hastily converted into concentration camps on Grenada have been filled with new victims. How can there be any thought of "political life" here! Even the professional goons are not keeping pace with the work. Deprived on the elementary legal rights of defense, prominent Grenadan politicians and public figures, together with ordinary Grenadans who had nothing to do with political activity, are languishing in the torture chambers.

The latter include (Ashley Folks), for example, the manager of the national soccer team. He has not been allowed to leave his cell, even for his father's funeral.

Many instances of the occupiers' most flagrant tyranny on the island are indicated in a collection of documents prepared by the "Committee in Defense of Human Rights in Grenada", now operating in neighboring Jamaica. "The occupation forces," the collection points out, "are still filling the streets of even the most remote settlements in the country." The so-called "peacekeeping forces," under the control of the U.S. military and formed of goon detachments from certain Caribbean countries whose governments supported the U.S. aggression, use weapons against civilians on any pretext and even without pretext, just "as a deterrent." This was how a young man died in Saint Andrew's settlement. Don Foster, a U.S. journalist who tried to investigate the circumstances of this killing, was expelled from Grenada for "threatening the security" of the island.

Loren Jenkins, another U.S. journalist who represents THE WASHINGTON POST, described how a sergeant of the occupation forces, (also an American), knocked him to the ground even though he had presented his journalist's credentials, and bound his hands after an argument had broken out. L. Jenkins cited a local businessman who said: "If your soldiers treat you Americans that way, is it any wonder that some people are beginning to ask what your presence here will ultimately mean for our country?"

This report appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST on 23 November last year. What has happened in the months since then has completed this picture by showing both the morals of the occupying forces in Grenada and the far-reaching schemes of their chiefs, schemes linked with operation "Sudden Fury," as the organizers of the island's invasion called it.

This fury was aimed at the democratic transformations in Grenada. The method used is terror calling to mind pages from recent world history.

Here are some of the actual results of the occupation forces' overlordship in Grenada. The medical college at Saint George's, the country's first higher education establishment, founded after 1979, has been closed. The college buildings have been requisitioned as a barracks. Some 600 workers (a considerable figure for a small country!) have been dismissed from the reinforced concrete structures enterprise and its site has been turned into a support center for the occupiers. Almost one-half of Grenada's able-bodied population are unemployed, whereas "police centers" have begun functioning in the country. There are already more than 14 centers. Drug trafficking, which had disappeared in recent years, has revived. In brief, as I. Jenkins reported in THE WASHINGTON POST: "There is no aspect of life in Grenada where the all-pervasive U.S. presence is not felt."

This is the cherished dream of the U.S. leaders. A world built according to their model and image! It is true that even within the context of Grenada, all is not going well for those militarists prone to such flights of fancy. Gairy is a convenient instrument but unreliable and unsound when it comes to fixing Grenada in the American orbit. Washington has not forgotten the events of 1979 and is thus hesitating, weighing whether it can make this butcher its Gauleiter on the island again. For Yankee imperialism Grenada is just one piece on a chessboard.

We read in one of the Reagan administration's official documents that "the Near East may serve as America's gasoline pump but the Atlantic is its hose, and the Caribbean its nozzle."

The nozzle for Esso, Gulf Oil, Standard Oil, and Socony Mobil -- those sharks of the U.S. oil business... Such a role is assigned by Washington to sovereign Caribbean states.

It wonders why anti-U.S. feelings are growing in these countries and why puppets like Gairy do not remain in power even with the aid of brutal repression.

The volume of the U.S. monopolies' capital investments in the eight Caribbean countries by the beginning of the eighties had trebled, in comparison with a decade before and, by 1982, totaled $6.8 billion. There are no figures about the profits or, more accurately, superprofits that the investors of this capital received. However, they are presumably handsome profits if Washington is prepared to use its armed forces to ensure that the flow continues.

When visiting Barbados in April 1982, Reagan according to TIME magazine, tried to persuade the island's premier that the "communist virus is spreading" from Grenada and therefore it was necessary to act! This is how the governments of those Caribbean countries prepared to listen to Washington are being conditioned.

The fact that after the democratic revolution of 1979 Grenada experienced transformations of a relatively limited character which weakened the positions of the major landowners and multinational corporations but left the substantial private sector untouched did not bother the bellicose anticommunists from the Potomac too much.

The main thing that caused the bellicose anticommunists and those who think like them to vent their fury physically, was the unwillingness of the Grenada people's revolutionary government to accept the views of these gentlemen who think that the Caribbean is America's own backyard and that, therefore, matters should follow a pattern laid down by Washington. In the eyes of Washington and company, this unwillingness was the Grenada democratic government's greatest unpardonable "sin."

Most Caribbean countries belonged at one time to the British empire. After independence, they became members of the British Commonwealth. Whitehall responded unenthusiastically to the news of U.S. forces' landing in Grenada. A dispatch was sent to Washington complaining about the "lack of appropriate consultations" with Britain on this matter. The matter was limited to that, even though in the history of British-American relations it is hard to find a more humiliating episode for London since, as the influential British weekly THE ECONOMIST wrote: Washington did not even discuss Grenada's status as a Commonwealth member when preparing the invasion.

At this time, the first cruise missiles were being prepared to be sent from the United States to Britain. Washington was playing the role of "sovereign", for the umpteenth time, even in its relations with its closest partners. Vice President Bush expressed this with utmost bluntness: "The United States is the leader of the free world and, under the present administration, we are again beginning to act as a world leader should." Period! There is no more to be said!

"Thatcher," according to THE ECONOMIST, "has sworn that Anglo-American relations will never be the same again." This was an impotent rebellion, however. It became known that the British authorities have been sending instructors to train "auxiliary forces" in certain Caribbean countries, as "auxiliaries" to the Americans.

The representatives of the different shades of neocolonialism often vie and compete with one another. However, as a rule, they close ranks when faced by the national liberation forces. That is what the British ruling circles are also doing in the Caribbean now. They are prepared to make do with the role of U.S. imperialism's stooge.

Washington has thrown down a crude challenge to the whole international community. A resolution adopted by last year's UN General Assembly session demanded the occupation forces' immediate withdrawal from Grenada.

The governments of most developing countries and some Western countries, including America's allies, condemned the U.S. aggression. The occupying forces' acts of repression and tyranny in Grenada will undoubtedly attract serious attention from the participants in the upcoming UN General Assembly session. The situation in the Caribbean cannot be ignored by governments that are aware of the consequences for the cause of peace that the use of weapons by the aggressive neocolonialist forces pose, since this is what lies at the bottom of America's bandit actions in the Caribbean.

Crude force is rife in this region with its "appalling poverty as the main reason for social instability," THE WASHINGTON POST has noted. According to the schemes of the initiators of operation "Sudden Fury," the sight of U.S. troops brandishing submachineguns on Grenadan soil is supposed to influence other countries not only in the Caribbean, but also throughout the Western Hemisphere. It is intended to intimidate them and force them to be more obedient to Uncle Sam. This sight is indeed instructive, but not for the reasons that Washington had in mind. The "new order" in Grenada is yet another grim reminder to the peoples and all honest freedom-loving people of the threat to our planet from the latter-day overseas "crusaders" who have learned nothing from history.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION ASKS END TO PRESS CENSORSHIP

LD251215 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires September 25 TASS -- Chile's political, public and trade union figures opposing the fascist regime of Pinochet came out in favor of ending press censorship in the country. They demanded that the press be given the right to the true coverage of the events taking place in the country.

The Pinochet regime, says a statement circulated in Santiago by a group of opposition leaders, systematically violates international agreements and the declaration on the freedom of the press signed by Chile. The press in the country is exposed to tremendous pressures.

The statement was signed by leaders of the Democratic Alliance, the Popular Democratic Movement, the National Guiding Council of the Working People of Chile, the Union of Chilean Journalists, the Commission for Human Rights in Chile and some other organizations.

At the same time the Commission for Human Rights in Chile which operates clandestinely demanded that the Pinochet clique permit hundreds of thousands of people, exiled abroad for political reasons, to return to the native country.

CHERNENKO SENDS THANK-YOU LETTER TO PRAVDA

PM011025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Letter from K.U. Chernenko entitled "To the PRAVDA Editorial Office"]

[Text] In connection with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding me the Order of Lenin and the third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, I have received numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation conveying good wishes from party and administrative organs, from ministries and departments, public organizations, collectives of working people, military units, and subunits, and Soviet citizens. The greetings approve in full the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and express a readiness to selflessly labor in the name of the further prosperity of our great homeland.

I have also received warm congratulations from the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries and of the communist and workers' parties, and also from state and public figures and individual citizens of many countries.

I express deep gratitude for the congratulations and give my assurance that I will continue to devote the whole of my strength to the cause of the consistent implementation of our party's policy defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and by subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to the cause of strengthening the economic and defensive might of the USSR, of further raising the efficiency of the national economy of the USSR, and of improving the living conditions of the Soviet people.

Guided by the general line of the CPSU, I will do everything incumbent upon me for even greater cohesion of the countries of socialism; for the growth of the influence and authority of the international communist and workers' movement; for consolidating the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement; for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and other states; for the firm rebuff of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism; and for the strengthening of the peace and security of the peoples.

K. Chernenko

PRAVDA REPORT ON CHEBRIKOV AWARD SPEECH TO TALLINN

PM281226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Feats and Labor; Tallinn City Presented With Order of the Patriotic War, First Class"]

[Text] Tallinn, 22 Sep -- For the courage and steadfastness shown by the city's working people in the struggle against the fascist German invaders in the Great Patriotic War years and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building, the capital of Soviet Estonia has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

A ceremonial session of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Tallinn Party Gorkom and City Soviet devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Estonian SSR's liberation from the fascist invaders and the presentation of the high award to Tallinn was held today in the V.I. Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport with the participation of representatives of the working people and servicemen from the Tallinn garrison.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly greeted by those present, V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, delivered a speech. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated the ceremonial session participants and all the republic's working people on this portentous event.

It is with great satisfaction, the speaker stressed, that I carry out the honorable assignment from Comrade K.U. Chernenko and convey to you -- courageous participants in the liberation of Estonia, war and labor veterans, and all the public's working people -- cordial congratulations in connection with the jubilee. Konstantin Ustinovich sends you wishes for good health, happiness, and new labor achievements, and expresses firm confidence that the Communists and all Estonia's working people will spare no effort and energy to successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will persistently struggle to implement the party's designs.

The further the day of the great victory over fascism recedes, the more tangible its worldwide historic importance becomes, V.N. Chebrikov continued. During the war years our multinational motherland's social and state structure was subjected to a stern test, and the land of the soviets not only triumphed in the fierce struggle against imperialism's most reactionary strike force but also blocked fascism's way to world domination and honorably fulfilled its international liberating mission.

At that terrible time the inspirational and organizational strength of the party and its leading role in defending socialist gains were revealed in all their fullness, and our society's monolithic unity and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR were convincingly seen.

Like the entire Soviet people, Estonia's working people put up heroic resistance to the enemy. That is entirely natural and understandable. The sources of the Estonian people's patriotic international impulse during the terrible war years have their roots in the times when Estonia's working class, together with the workers of other nationalities, started the struggle against the oppression and arbitrariness of tsarist autocracy, small landowners, and the bourgeoisie, when the workers' revolutionary movement was born here and grew stronger.

The participants in the defense of Tallinn remember the unusually complex situation in which the city found itself. At the start of August 1941 it was hemmed in on the landward side by a semicircle of fascist troops. Armed workers' formations, workers in state security organs and the police, combatant railroad men, and border guard troops gave the most active aid to the Red Army subunits in the defense of the city. In response to the party's appeal the city's industry was restructured along military lines.

The defensive battles on the territory of Soviet Estonia tied down the progress of the 100,000-strong fascist troops on the approaches to Leningrad for a long time. Today one cannot fail to recall also that the heroic actions of the defenders of Tallinn made it possible for the aircraft of the Baltic Fleet to carry out the first bombing raids over Berlin at the very start of the war.

The year 1944 started with a series of crushing strikes by Soviet troops against the fascist German invaders. Within a short period all of mainland Estonia was liberated and considerable enemy forces were routed, remnants of which fled in disorder. On 22 September the red flag flew once again from the "Dlinnyy German" tower.

During the war years great organizational and political work was conducted by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Soviet of People's Commissars. They efficiently resolved questions linked with the life and labor activity of evacuated citizens, the organization of the partisan movement, and the training of national cadres for work after Estonia's liberation. The decision to form national Red Army units from citizens of the republic located in the rear was of great importance.

The West continually asks the question: What is the secret of the solidity of the Soviet multinational state? History has known many national formations comprising different peoples, but created as a rule by fire and sword, they were a conglomerate of national communities and sooner or later collapsed. In our state quite different factors of solidity and unity operate. They are based on the elimination of social antagonisms and the development of an indissoluble alliance between the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. The working people of various nationalities made a free choice; they are united by ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union is a cohesive family of peoples united by the single goal of building a communist society!

While speaking today of military feats, we cannot fail to speak of labor feats too. The restoration of the republic's war-wrecked economy was just such a feat. Estonia today is a highly developed republic with a multisectorial industry, intensive agriculture, and a constantly growing living standard of its working people.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the republic achieved good indicators in the development of the national economy. It is typical that in most industrial sectors production growth has been ensured by way of labor productivity increases alone. The republic's working people are making a worthy contribution to the nationwide cause of further opening up many regions of the country. Estonia has become a pioneer in the creation of rayon agro-industrial associations; last year all its kolkhozes and sovkhozes worked profitably.

The republic devotes great attention to questions of improving people's living conditions. Science, culture, education, amateur artistic creativity, physical fitness, and sport have been extensively developed in Estonia.

The most important result of the socialist transformations in Estonia has undoubtedly been the new generations of people that have grown up over these years, people who are ideologically mature, highly educated, purposeful, industrious, ardent patriots, and convinced internationalists.

The republic's successes reflect the positive trends in the development of the national economy of the country as a whole. Soviet people are striving by strenuous labor to increase economic growth rates and improve quality indicators. The characteristic feature of the present day is people's businesslike attitude and heightened responsibility, their ardent support for the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the intensification of efforts in the struggle to strengthen the Soviet state's economic and defense might.

The core of the party's economic strategy has now become the transition of the national economy to the path of intensive development. While critically assessing the results that have been achieved, it is important to ensure the further deepening of organizational and educational work to strengthen labor discipline.

Party organizations must in every possible way support and develop working people's initiatives and link ideological and organizational work more closely with the resolution of specific national economic tasks.

There are also problems and difficulties in the republic and its economy. Not all enterprises approach the fulfillment of contractual commitments with a due sense of responsibility. A number of industrial associations and enterprises are not ensuring fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, and sometimes the assimilation of newly commissioned production capacities is delayed. Workers in the agro-industrial complex must mobilize their efforts to overcome the lags in meat and milk production that were permitted in the first years of the 5-year plan.

Above all, peace is needed in order to turn party designs into reality. The present U.S. Administration is constantly whipping up tension in the world. Aggressive imperialist circles think that maybe socialism will falter, that it will be possible to bring us to our knees, and make us surrender. What can be said in this regard? We have sufficient forces to wreck any imperialist intrigues and to defend both ourselves and our friends.

Serious concern is being caused by the growth of revanchist tendencies in the FRG, which have to all intents and purposes been encouraged by the West German Government toeing the line of the U.S. Administration's adventurist foreign policy.

The struggle for lasting peace, to avert the threat of nuclear war, for freedom and the peoples' independence, and for social progress, V.M. Chebrikov stated, has been and remains the immutable basis of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The speaker went on to dwell on certain questions of military-patriotic education. The best evidence of Soviet man's patriotism, he noted, is his daily conscientious labor. It is necessary to propagandize our people's revolutionary and combat traditions more widely and make better use of the invaluable moral capital which the life experience of war participants represents.

Our party has embarked on a period of direct preparations for its next congress. This is a very important and responsible period. The forthcoming forum of the country's Communists will be of particular importance: The party's most important ideological, theoretical, and political document, the new edition of the CPSU Program, will be submitted for its discussion.

V.M. Chebrikov, again cordially congratulating those present on the portentous event, then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award to Tallinn of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, and to tumultuous applause attached the award to the city's banner.

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; M.A. Pedak, first secretary of Tallinn Party Grokom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.F. Vasilyev, excavator operator at the Estonslanets Production Association's Vivkond Open-Cut Mine; Hero of Soviet Union A.K. Meri, Great Patriotic War veteran; and Hero of Socialist Labor composer E.A. Kapp spoke at the session. They expressed ardent gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high award and gave an assurance that Estonia's working people will put all their strength into successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and will launch even more extensive socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The republic's working people were cordially greeted by their guests, the leaders of delegations: Marshal of Artillery K.P. Kazakov from the USSR Ministry of Defense: A.S. Sokolov, deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom, from Leningrad City; J. Simon, secretary of the MSZMP Megye Committee, from Hungary's Szolnok Megye; and H. Ziegner, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Committee from the GDR's Schwein Bezirk.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically adopted.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM281417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular session examined the question of strengthening nature protection in the extreme north and the coastal regions adjacent to the northern shore of the USSR. It is envisaged that in the north a system of nature reserves will be created and restrictions placed on aircraft flights and the passage of sea vessels through areas where animals are concentrated and that the need to protect nature will be taken into account during geological prospecting, construction, and other work. Proposals on all these questions have been submitted for examination to commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session examined measures for further improving the organized recruitment of working people and the call upon youth for public work on important projects. A resolution on this question adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers notes that organized recruitment of working people is an effective means of territorial-industrial redistribution of the labor force and of the supply of working cadres to the most important national economic projects in regions where there is a shortage of labor resources.

Central Committees of union republics, party kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments of the USSR, Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, ispolkoms of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, the Komsomol Central Committee, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, leaders of enterprises, establishments and organizations must consider the directing of working people by organized recruitment, and of youth by public call-up for participation in the construction and reconstruction of very important national economic projects and the mastering of new territories as a responsible instruction from the party and the government, and must view this work as a great patriotic and international matter.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the Komsomol Central Committee, ministries and departments of the USSR, and Councils of Ministers of union republics are asked to ensure the creation of the necessary production, housing, and domestic conditions and also conditions for obtaining professions and improving qualifications when assigning workers, by organized recruitment and call-up for public service, to enterprises and organizations located in the Far North, Siberia and the Far East and to very important national economic projects in other parts of the country which are being expanded and brought into operation for the first time.

The Central Committee Politburo examined and adopted proposals from the USSR Council of Ministers on speeding up the establishment of new capacities for the production of types of ferrous metallurgical output that are in short supply. Measures were determined for the construction of a number of light industry projects. This will make it possible to establish modern enterprises equipped with advanced technology and equipment over a short period of time. Specific proposals for the development of chemical industry capacities, so as to ensure the production of new types of plastics and synthetic fibers and threads, were approved.

Implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to ensure the production at light industry enterprises of high-quality consumer goods most in demand. It will be an important contribution to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo examined certain topical questions of ideological work. In particular, attention was drawn to the need for a well argued exposure of the hostile fabrications of imperialist ideological centers that are waging slanderous propaganda campaigns against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Politburo heard information and approved the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which visited Mexico in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mexico, and also on the occasion of Mexico's national holiday, the country's independence day. Satisfaction with the stable nature of friendly Soviet-Mexican relations and their development in various fields and an aspiration for their further expansion and intensification in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Mexico were expressed.

The Politburo examined a number of other questions and adopted appropriate decisions on them.

COMMENT ON POLITBURO DISCUSSION OF WORK CONDITIONS

LD301926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, at its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the question of measures to further improve the organized enlistment of workers and the public recruitment [obshchestvennyy prizyv] of young people. Here is a commentary by Viktor Beketov, a political observer.

[Beketov at desk] Hello, comrades. Every year over 400,000 young people leave the densely populated areas and move to other regions where the need for working cadres is especially great. With the aid of organized enlistment and public recruitment, as the dispatch of young people on Komsomol travel passes is called, the natural resources of Siberia, the Far East, and the far north are being developed; new towns, factories, and power stations are being built; major roads are being constructed; and collectives of enterprises of the forestry and fishery industries are being staffed. The further development of this important work will make it possible to distribute labor resources more rationally and give very many people the opportunity to choose where to apply their efforts and develop good specialization.

However, some stipulations and rules of organized enlistment, which were drafted as long ago as the forties and fifties, are obsolete and do not correspond to the changed conditions of management. They do not fully allow for the increased level of employment, nor for the raised standard of living, education, and career-training of the population. Here are some statistics made available to me by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems: Among those directed by organized enlistment to enterprises and construction projects, people up to the age of 40 now predominate (80 percent); 70 percent have a trade, 67 percent have secondary or secondary-specialized education. This makes it possible to involve them more actively in work in modern production and entrust fairly complex equipment and machinery to them. But, on the other hand, these people are more demanding as regards labor, living, and recreation conditions. In other words, a young, well-qualified labor force has to be paid for with increased care and attention.

But we are not just dealing with young people; experience at many construction projects and newly established enterprises has shown how important it is that in new labor collectives there should be people enriched with the wisdom of great experience of life and of production, that the novices should have their own teachers and mentors. It is also very important to send more workers with their families, as this helps stabilize the cadres and assists them in settling down in the new area seriously and for a long period.

At the same time, some economic managers look upon organized enlistment and public recruitment as a guaranteed source of labor reinforcements, not requiring any particular expenditure on their part. Not infrequently, cases arise in which newly arrived comrades are given both worse work and more spartan accommodation, and families are refused outright. As a result, the proportion of men among those arriving by organized enlistment is 80 percent. This engenders complex demographic problems, and upsets vitally necessary balances both in the new and the old areas.

These failings, and others, must be corrected. The system of implementing organized enlistment is regulated by new rules, stemming from state interests and long-term tasks. The redistribution of labor resources is being put on a planned basis. The accountability of managers of enterprises and organizations who do not provide appropriate working and living conditions for newly arrived workers, in addition to opportunities to obtain a trade and raise their qualifications, is increased. A number of additional benefits have been established. These will serve as an incentive to movement to the most important regions, with the best prospects for the national economy. The information service is being improved, as is explanatory work among the population, so that people will be able to leave for their new work places with a full understanding of the real situation and of specific tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision says that this should be regarded as a responsible party and government assignment, and that this work should be seen as a major patriotic and international matter. This is a high appraisal, imposing great obligations.

LITHUANIAN PARTY SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM240814 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, by own correspondents N. Kozhanov and D. Shnyukas under the rubric "Ideological Work: A Matter for Every Communist": "For Man's Sake" -- date, place not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Vilnius -- It is over a year since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, but the tasks it put forward in the sphere of ideological and mass political work remain at the center of party organizations' attention. This is necessitated by both the strategic profundity of the concept of communist education formulated by the plenum and the multifaceted nature of the problems arising in the path of the implementation of that concept. "There cannot be any one-shot, cover-all solutions here," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in this regard. "Campaigns and rush work will produce no results here. It is necessary to switch to systematic, uninterrupted work."

The comprehensive study and thorough analysis of successes and failures is an integral part of this work. What has already been done and consolidated? Which links require strengthening and support? Is the very essence of education, which is concern for man and the ideological and moral formation of the personality of the new world builder, being lost sight of in the daily routine?

The PRAVDA correspondents' conversation with P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, was devoted to this subject.

Much can be said, Pyatras Pyatrovich [Grishkyavichus] remarked, about the invaluable lessons that the republic's party organizations have derived from the directives of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the experience of implementing its decisions. But straightaway I would like to single out the main point: The personality of the individual and his aspirations and interests have begun to be seen more clearly as the center and focus of our efforts in both the economy and education.

You will say: That is how it should be. Naturally. Let us not forget, however, that in practice the notorious "quantitative" [valovoy] approach has often had too strong an influence in the field of education. It is an approach geared not so much to a specific person as to the "overall scope" and "mass nature," when impressive figures make it hard to discern just what exactly was the result of all the effort...

Question: Are there any results at all? After all, the "clutch" [stsepleniye] might not work at all, and then the motor will idle.

Answer: Well, even that is not ruled out if prime importance is given only to quantitative factors, such as, so many more reports and lectures have been delivered, the number of agitators has increased by so much... This kind of "arithmetic" that does not take account of the effect of the influence leads to formalism and show. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum obliged us to verify results by other criteria, namely, whether people have become more mature and tempered ideologically and morally speaking, whether they work better, and what life goals they set themselves...

Question: But here too one clearly cannot avoid "arithmetic"?

Answer: Undoubtedly. Only arithmetic of a completely different nature. Take, for instance, the following case. The rural population of the republic's Panevezhskiy Rayon fell by almost 2,000 in the seventies. The young people went to the cities, the manpower shortage in the countryside became increasingly acute, and it was increasingly difficult to fulfill the production plans for agricultural output. But now the exodus is over. Moreover, in the last 2 years there has been an influx of almost 800 workers on Panevezhskiy Rayon's farms.

Now that, as you can see, is a sharp turnaround. What lies behind it? Was it just appeals to the young people to stay in the countryside and follow the vocations and traditions of their fathers? Of course not; there was no shortage of appeals before. The "secret," if it can be called that, was something else: The region's Communists really got down to what we call ensuring the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic work. The struggle to fulfill the plans here has been directly linked with the most vital interests and concerns of the working people themselves, especially young working people.

Question: So who, Pyatras Pyatrovich, is against this interconnection nowadays? Another question -- what is this like in practice?

Answer: As far as the people of Panevezhskiy Rayon are concerned, if you visited the "Erishkyay" or, say, the "Paezheris" and "Stanyunay" farms, you would basically see the answer. Above all, it means high standards in labor and daily life, standards in everything, even including so-called trivia. True, I do not know whether one can describe as trivia flowerbeds and asphalt outside livestock units, a warm machine workshop, and a team canteen and sauna.

Remember the usual argument of rural veterans who, having lived all their lives in the country, have persuaded their son or daughter to live in the country, have persuaded their son or daughter to live in the city. We, they say, do not want our children to wade in mud and shift muck as we did. Indeed, it is on fine days in spring and summer that the countryside is beautiful, with everything blossoming, nightingales singing, and so forth, but what about the dull rainy fall and the dank winter frost and slush when, as the saying goes, it's not fit for a dog outside?... And so the people of Panevezhskiy Rayon decided to make sure that life in the countryside was as close as possible to city life in terms of working conditions, cultural facilities, and the modernity of daily life. Cleanliness, tidiness, and comfort were established at work-places, and this very quickly began to have an effect both on productivity and on labor quality. One after another farms started to set up cultural centers, sports clubs, and young people's cafes. The pioneers in all this were the party raykom and the primary party organizations, and even economic managers joined in...

Question: Yes, support from above can be sensed in everything. Incidentally, we visited Rimantas Dabkyavichus, first secretary of Panevezskiy Raykom, in his office at the very moment that he was enthusiastically drawing a rough sketch of a rural young people's center with a library, a billiard hall, chess, table tennis, a disco, and a cafe. Let's submit it for discussion by our Komsomol, he said. This is all very well, but the question immediately arises: What will the rural young people themselves think of this? Do they wait for their "uncles in high places" to hand them everything on a platter?

Answer: Now there you are wrong! Everything is largely done by the young people. The main thing, and we are reminded of this with new force by the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on party leadership of the Komsomol, is to catch the mood, supply ideas, and allow young men and women to feel masters in their own land. Besides, the Komsomol and young people have plenty of fervor, energy, and verve, both in work and in arranging their lives and leisure. In short, in this rayon they have firmly tackled housing, schools, kindergartens, and cultural institutions... I mentioned the results at the beginning.

Question: Some 800 new workers in the fields and livestock units...

Answer: Not only that. There is also the annual 5-7 percent increase in the production of agricultural output. There is also the general mood of people in the countryside, which has finally stopped aging. In this connection I cannot fail to recall the thought expressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at his meeting with workers from the Moscow "Serp i Molot" plant that "kindergartens, housing for young couples, good shop canteens, and a club in the village are the best visual agitation in favor of our way of life."

Question: Does that also mean for those who did not want their children to stay in the countryside?

Answer: Yes, since many of them have changed their opinion on that score, but particular mention should be made of older people. It is one of our main ideological, social, and moral tasks to ensure an indissoluble link between generations and the continuity of traditions and the best features of the national character. Any disdain for those who "waded through mud" building and defending the people's power and, for its sake and the sake of their children's future, not sparing their strength nor their very lives, cannot be tolerated. We recently honored many of these people at a republican rally of former people's defenders.

In short, the importance of patriotic and international education is immense, especially now that the country is preparing to greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory and our republic has embarked on the 45th year of its life as part of the USSR.

Question: Pyatras Pyatrovich, almost all the examples we have been talking about here relate to Panevezhskiy Rayon. Does that mean that the experience of the people of Panevezhskiy Rayon deserves special attention? And if so, what has been done to disseminate it throughout the republic?

Answer: The initiative and efforts of the people of Panevezhskiy Rayon have primarily attracted attention by virtue of their profound harmony with party decisions in the sphere of ideology and the quest for a fusion of economic and educational work. Last year we held a visiting plenum of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee in Panevezhskiy Rayon. We strove to ensure that the lessons for the entire republic were as meaningful as possible.

Now it became possible to specifically ask the party committees and soviet and economic organs what exactly was being done in this direction, and, you know, positive shifts have emerged almost everywhere, and not only in the countryside. This work has been organized in an exemplary way, for instance, at the Kaunas Radio Plant and the A. Snechkus Polytechnical Institute. The people have acquired a taste for this work and have sensed its direct link with economic results. Need one explain how much more successful work is when it is tackled with a will?

Take Shalchininkskiy Rayon, for instance. Had it been one of the worst laggards for a long time? The region's population was simply melting away with every year, but now much has changed. Virtually all farms now have creches, kindergartens, and canteens. Houses of culture are being modernized, consumer service centers are being set up, housing construction is under way, and hard-surfaced roads are being laid. The results? every year the economic indicators there are increasingly gratifying, and the rayon is growing younger and gaining prospects.

Question: In light of all that has been said, can one consider that for the republic's party organization the main difficulties and problems in implementing the directives of the Central Committee June Plenum are already over?

Answer: If we thought that we would clearly be jumping the gun; rather, it is a question of the trend that has definitely emerged toward the serious, nonformalistic resolution of social, ideological, and educational tasks, a trend that is already producing tangible results. We note with satisfaction, for instance, that the republic's national economy is, on the whole, successfully fulfilling the 5-year-plan targets. Labor discipline has been strengthened and cadre turnover has dropped (in 1980 it amounted to 16.4 percent dropping last year to 13.4 percent).

But let us speak plainly. All this is just the start of great multifaceted work. Yes, integrated political days and open letter days provide us with a great deal for strengthening ties with the masses. Our newspapers and the republic's TV and radio have started to speak out more sharply, meaningfully, and specifically, but there are still many unresolved problems, the main ones still being formalism, which is hard to eradicate, and the tendency to pursue quantitative indicators, which we have already talked about.

Question: Alfonsas Gedraytis, chairman of the Erishnyay Kolkhoz, has listed more than 40 different soviets and commissions operating on public lines on his farm alone. It is a good thing they do not all work, he joked, or else life would be impossible: many of them are often not averse to relying on the chairman and taking up work time...

Answer: Yes, we do sometimes overdo things. It is true that in this case Alfonsas Viktorovich, by all accounts, was thinking of purely formal activeness. Yet, vigorous specific public initiative reinforced by real deeds can only reap benefits.

Take physical fitness and health work. On the initiative of public enthusiasts the Taurage Construction Materials Association built through its own efforts a sports complex that also houses premises for therapeutic exercise and physiotherapy, a swimming pool, and treatment rooms. The result, of this was that in the last few years the incidence of disease among workers has fallen by 20 percent and labor productivity has substantially increased. There are no violations of discipline in the collective.

It is another matter when the same soviets and commissions for sport, consumer services, culture, and violation prevention reduce all their work to sessions and live in an ivory tower. The fewer of these there are the better.

The most urgent problem remains ensuring the unity of word and deed. Not so long ago the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau had to severely reprimand the leaders of Trakayskiy Rayon about this. From the rostrum they were not averse to talking about the importance of working with the local population and of mass cultural work. Yet, at the same time there were repeated complaints from the rayon that the only house of culture in the city of Lentvaris was in a state of disrepair...

Or let us recall a quite recent case: By resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, K. Grigaytis, director of the Kaunasstroy Trust, was expelled from the party. A number of other leading workers were severely punished for violations of state and financial discipline and regulations governing the size of the payroll, write-ups, an incorrect attitude to cares, and victimization of critics. As we can see, we were faced with an entire plethora of the most blatant violations, which, moreover, had been practiced for many years, and, to our shame, we had to eradicate them at the highest level. Where were the trust's primary party organization and party committee? What were the republic ministry and the relevant section of the republic's Communist Party Central doing?.. People inevitably ask this sort of question, and our duty is to do everything to ensure that these "slip-ups" do not recur.

Here on the western borders of the country we acutely sense the importance of counter-propaganda work too. Our enemy spares no effort and means in attempts to defame the Soviet way of life. Hostile radio voices, choking with malice, cry out about "russification" and the "death" of Lithuanian culture. Extremist religious circles also make themselves known. The attempts by foreign propaganda centers to introduce into the consciousness and feelings of our people the germs of unspiritualness, philistine individualism, and national arrogance continue. We must therefore be all the more vigilant and organized in our actions and moves and more selfless in bringing people the great truth of the Leninist party and its ideals. Through their words, deeds, and untiring creative work, Communists and all Soviet Lithuania's working people must implement the directives of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and strive for new successes on the front of communist building.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PAPER VIEWS USSR ECONOMIC REFORM

PM251507 [Editorial Report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 2, 4, 5, and 6 September carries a 4-part dispatch from Moscow correspondent Giulietto Chiesa, totaling 7,500 words, entitled "Six Months of Konstantin Chernenko's Government," the first part of pages 1 and 20, the remaining three on page 4.

Chiesa begins his assessment of Chernenko's impact by asserting that "the main impression" is of "a situation that is anything but static, of intensive, concealed activity which suffered a momentary lull with the sudden halt (and disappointment) caused by Andropov's death, but which gives no sign of ending."

Chiesa suggests that "the social and even political tensions which the inevitable 'transition to the intensive stage in the economy' is creating and which Yuriy Andropov to some extent revealed, have not lessened." Speaking of the third CPSU Program, Chiesa observes that "although discussed less and less, its very survival proves the error of assessment committed by the top ideological authority of the party itself. The fact that it has managed to survive until the eve of the 27th Congress itself shows the scale of the snares hidden within it." He suggests that the only apparent contribution to a more thorough definition of "developed socialism" has been "in the direction of greater realism."

In Part Two Chiesa claims that "there are no changes to be seen in Chernenko's foreign policy compared to Andropov's, and indeed an open-minded and unbiased analysis of the available information would show that the Kremlin has hitherto proceeded without deviations along the line introduced (in what really was a sharp swing, connected with specific international events that it took some time to assess) by the statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983 -- following the South Korean jumbo jet crisis and the breakoff of the Geneva talks." Chiesa refers to "various approaches" within the top Soviet leadership on "the absolutely crucial issue of the influence and role of the apparatus but also concerning the issues of the speed and modifications to be introduced into the economic machinery and management." He sees evidence for these differing stances in "the series of speeches delivered by the 23 men who make up the top Soviet leadership." He points out that Kunayev "devoted not a single line of farewell to Andropov," whereas Shevardnadze "wrote no less than 50 lines of praise about the new secretary general, far exceeding the average of the rest," and Ryzhkov "cites the December 1983 Plenum (Andropov's last) as the important reference point," which "clearly conflicts with the virtually universal acceptance of the February Plenum (which elected Chernenko) as the new obligatory reference point."

Part Three examines the vast campaign of personnel changes, begun by Andropov and continued by Chernenko, to curb the practice of local party secretaries' overruling agricultural and industrial managers. Chiesa points to a 21 June PRAVDA item on the subject, citing Chernenko's speeches, but adds that "it is unclear what assurances or indications Chernenko has given cadres in the central apparatus." He defines the aim thus: "By freeing the economy from stifling forms of tutelage, the aim is to make it more dynamic and at the same time to deal a real blow to forms of parasitical brokerage within which very widespread phenomena of corruption and moral laxity have eventually grown."

In the final part Chiesa continues with the theme of economic reform, using as his starting point an article by the economist academician Aganbegyan appearing in the 6 June 1984 edition of the journal EKO. He says that "the main impression gleaned from our Soviet interlocutors is that the economic experiment is proceeding vigorously, albeit with considerable difficulties of implementation."

EAST MEETS WEST ON BAM RAILROAD AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

LD292119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The working linkup of rails on the Baykal-Amur Mainline took place today a year head of schedule. The line assembly teams of Aleksandr Bondarev and Ivan Varshavskiy, who proceeded to meet one another from the west and east, linked up the BAM track at the last linkup spot in the Balbukhta siding in Chita Oblast. Thus the country's major transport mainline, from Ust-Kut to Komsomolsk-na-Amure, 3,102 km in length, can start functioning.

MINISTER ON HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING AUTOMATION

LD301816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Talk by Sergey Aleksandrovich Afanasyev, USSR minister of heavy and transport machine building, member of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Summary] During the years of the current 5-year plan 6,500 new types of machinery, equipment, and instruments have been mastered, 19,500 automatic manipulators have been produced, the production of microprocessors has increased nearly fivefold, and the production of microcomputers has more than doubled. Some 1,200 automated systems for control over technological processes have been put into operation. During 1983 alone the labor of over 600,000 workers has been saved.

"Machine builders face the strategic task of reconstructing and developing capacities at local level on the basis of comprehensive automatization, of use of up-to-date technology and production organization, with reasonable expansion and new construction. There will have to be a close interrelationship in the planning for new machinery, capital construction, production, and material-technical supply. These measures will enhance the rise in economic efficiency due to implementing new technology per ruble of investment."

"It is necessary to solve the problems of automated control systems for the machines being produced and also for the automation of production, beginning with mills, presses, warehouses, and workships and extending to the comprehensive automation of enterprises, including the automation of design work and production management. Ahead of us is the transition to broad introduction of robot-manipulators, rotor-conveyor lines, and versatile production lines. This will ensure a 2- to 2.5-times rise in productivity in industry. This must be done by the means of fundamental development and wide implementation of electronic-computing technology with mathematical programming. It is important that we achieve the greatest possible reliability of the control systems, like in space technology.

"Alongside the colossal work on creating and producing electronic-computing technology, as was noted in one of the speeches of A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, we have to create an extensive training network for middle and top management personnel in enterprises and organizations on the capabilities of computers. This work is in some degree similar to the work on liquidating illiteracy after the October Revolution, and today it is probably of no less importance."

The machine building industry has been working under the conditions of the economic experiment since the start of this year. Now the experiment is being extended to the Ministries of Agricultural Machine Building and Instrument Making. In the current 5-year plan period machine builders have produced consumer goods for a total of about R40 billion, such as furniture, washing machines, gardening, and sports equipment; yet, there are still unsolved problems concerning the quality and range of goods.

MINISTER OUTLINES FARM MACHINE PRODUCTION PLANS

LD301418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Summary] Almost a third of the country's entire industrial output is accounted for by machine building and is the work of the machine builders who are marking their professional holiday today.

Our country has the world's most powerful pool of machine tools. This year alone more than 1,150 new types of technology and about 4,000 new machines, types of equipment, instruments, and materials will be mastered.

Here in the studio is Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building.

[Yezhevskiy] The dynamic process of renewal which is taking place in all spheres of machine building is clearly to be seen in the example of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. The ministry has been entrusted with the creation and production of no fewer than 600 types of new and modernized highly productive machines for progressive agricultural technology and the removal from production of obsolete designs. Special integrated programs providing for an increase of 30-50 percent in the productivity of basic machine and tractor units have been approved and are being implemented. These programs also provide for an increase in the power output and the period that engines and the main components of tractors can operate before a capital overhaul to 8,000-10,000 and more engine hours.

The foundation of a qualitatively new agricultural machine building industry is being created at the present time. Technical retooling and reconstruction is taking place at all enterprises, and it is planned to build a number of new up-to-date plants. A set of enterprises to produce new all-purpose, powerful 150 horsepower tractors is to be created in the town of Yelabuga in the Tatar ASSR. The increase in the output of powerful tractors presents the industry with the important task of equipping these machines with an up-to-date set of both mounted and tractor-drawn implements. Special prominence is being given to increasing the output of harrows for K-701 and T-150 tractors. There will be a 50 percent increase in the production of these units during the 5-year plan period.

By the end of the 5-year plan period agriculture's demand for such machines as grain seed drills, stubble sowing machines, subsurface tillers, deep cultivators, and implements for subsurface tillage will have been satisfied in full. Priority tasks include ensuring the production of the necessary number of machines for the introduction of intensive technology in the cultivation of grain. Combines with new and modernized modifications to considerably reduce the time taken in harvesting grain crops are also due by then. One of these machines is the highly productive Don grain-harvesting combine.

OFFICIAL NOTES NEED TO RECYCLE SCRAP METAL

LD291241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary under the rubric "Save Metal!" with Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vornov, chief of the Secondary Ferrous Metals Procurement, Processing, and Sales Industrial Association, and station commentator Yevgeniy Sinitsin]

[Text] [Sinitsin] This is the picture we saw at one of the kolkhozes in Kalinin Oblast. [Pictures show large pieces of farm machinery lying in a field.] Obsolete farm machinery, evidently, and thrown onto the scrap pile. However, if this is scrap, then it should go to Soyuzvtorchermet [Secondary Ferrous Metal Procurement, Processing, and Sales Industrial Association] We viewed this tape together with Aleksey Mikhaylovich Voronov, head of the country's Soyuzvtorchermet.

[Voronov] What can be said? It is mismanagement. It is surprising as well to see so much in one place. And this is not all?

[Sinitsin] Not all.

[Voronov] This is in Kalinin Oblast, which has not fulfilled the program throughout all these years of the 5-year plan. And when you start talking with them, they say there is no scrap metal. It is offensive to look at these pictures. Modern agriculture is supplied with metal equipment of more than 3,000 types, and not one agricultural machine can wear out all its components at once. Usable components are supposed to be placed in your own stores to avoid going to Selkhoztekhnika for spare parts. Components which are somewhat worn and can be reconditioned are to be given over to Selkhoztekhnika, which now has all the facilities for reconditioning parts. And what is useless, worn out, or broken, should be sent to Soyuzvtorchermet. When you look at such pictures it is offensive, and at the same time you see that, perhaps, we don't do all we could for our people to come and fill out the documents. The owner of metal property is obliged to come to us and hand over what he has no need of. Of course, it is very complicated to keep track of all enterprises; we have more than 400,000 scrap providers countryside. Is this all on one farm?

[Sinitsin] Yes. [Video shows road sign pointing to "Mir" Kolkhoz]

[Voronov] "Mir" Kolkhoz, Borki Settlement, it says. You see, we get iron first of all from iron ore, which is now both further from the processing area and deeper underground. First-general iron costs us five or six times as much as recycling such abandoned scrap. The benefit to the state would be great if they did all this in a thrifty way, stockpiling it and sending it over.

[Sinitsin] Is it really only on this kolkhoz and only in Kalinin Oblast that there are such scenes? Let us ensure that no farm should know such a scene. It is simply unseemly, shameful to see such a thing.

SHORTCOMINGS EXIST IN POWER PRODUCTION CAPACITY

LD282122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] At a joint session today in the Kremlin of the Commissions on Power Engineering and the Commissions on Science and Technology of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the work of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to increase the efficiency of utilization of power capacities and economy of resources was considered.

A report by Comrade Neporozhniy, the minister of the industry, and the deputies' speeches, dealt with implementation of measures for the comprehensive development of electric-power engineering and district heating. Presently, one of the biggest unified electrical-power systems in the world is operating in the country, and the capacities of power stations will increase. The ministry is carrying out work to raise the efficiency of utilization of power production capacities. However, the present level still does not correspond to the party's stipulations. Nor can the work in this field of the local soviets of people's deputies be considered adequate. The session proposed the implementation of specific measures to fulfill state plan commitments.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES VIEWS BAM INDUSTRIAL BELT

LD301207 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Vladivostok September 30 TASS -- The Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) will greatly influence, and this influence is being felt already, the all-round development of raw materials in the Soviet Far East. This was stressed at a session of the scientific council on BAM problems at the USSR Academy of Sciences, held here.

Scientists paid special attention to the problem of establishing an industrial belt along BAM's "eastern ray" -- from Konsomolsk-on-Amur to Postyshevo railway station. Concentrated there are dozens of ferrous and non-ferrous metal works, enterprises of mechanical engineering, oil-refining, wood-working, pulp-and-paper and construction industries.

The launching of the railway opens new prospects for the region's economic development, the session's participants stressed. According to well-known Soviet economist Prof. Viktor Onikhimovskiy, Soviet researchers have worked out a programme which provides for specialising the northern part of the zone in extracting industries, and the warmer southern districts in processing industries which call for considerable labour outlay.

Billions of roubles have been invested in the economic development of the BAM's far eastern zone since the beginning of the railway's construction. Two large lumbering complexes and 16 industrial workshops have been built over that period. Last year, new power-generating facilities, collieries and prefabricated concrete factories were made operational. 12 urban-type settlements were built along the route.

Subsequent plans, it was stressed at the session, are linked first of all with the development of the coal fields, whose deposits are estimated at 12 billion tons. High-quality coal can be strip-mined, too. According to available forecasts, local reserves may fully meet the Far East's demands for solid fuel.

The railway stimulates progress in forestry as well: Next year, one out of two cubic metres of timber procured in the Khabarovsk territory will come from the BAM zone.

SOVIET SHIP PIONEERS ARCTIC FREIGHT ROUTE

PM251543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition P 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Yesterday"]

[Text] The MV KANDALAKSHA has returned to Murmansk. Its route followed that of the legendary icebreaker FEDOR LITKE, which was the first ship in the history of navigation to cross the northern sea route from east to west in a single voyage. Whereas the icebreaker took more than 80 days on this voyage, the KANDALAKSHA'S crew coped with this task in the record time of just 20 days. Soviet seamen are successfully turning the northern sea passage into a main route for the massive all-year round shipment of national economic freight.

LIVESTOCK WINTERING PREPARATIONS EXAMINED

LD281449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Talk by RSFSR Deputy Agriculture Minister G.S. Ogryzkin on preparations for livestock wintering]

[Summary] "In the period October-December the RSFSR's livestock workers should produce and sell to the state at least 2.6 million tons of cattle and poultry, roughly 6 million tons of milk, and 7 billion eggs as part of their annual tasks."

Good work is being performed on many farms in Krasnodar Kray, Kuybshev, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, and Belgorod Oblasts and Leningrad Oblast. "However, farms in Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Kirov, Perm, and Chita Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR and a number of others are being slow to move their cattle into stalls even though they have the necessary opportunities for increasing the productivity of cattle. In mid-September, only one-fifth, or half of the milking herd, was put into winter housing. No feeding other than pastures has been organized. Existing fodder shops had been readied for work only 60-70 percent. All of this resulted in a reduction in the cows' milk productivity, to their being let out into meadows too early, and as a result to the violation of the schedule for the sale of milk to the state. The daily sale of milk in those oblasts fell 2-7 percent. A cause for concern is the state of affairs with the implementation of the plan for the procurement of cattle and poultry in a number of oblasts."

"The dry summer in a number of oblasts did not allow for the creation of the necessary supplies of coarse and succulent fodders." However, there are still opportunities to add to fodder reserves, all opportunities must be exploited.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FALL HARVEST PROGRESS

PM280847 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Days of Fall"]

[Excerpts] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 101.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested by 24 September on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. Some 98.8 million hectares -- 98 percent of what has been reaped -- had been threshed.

Day by day, the scale of the competition for giving a fitting greeting to All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day is broadening in the country's fields. Agro-industrial complex workers are striving to mark their traditional festival with shock work and with the completion of the harvest.

The main thing this fall is to extract a high return from each hour of fine weather, to ensure that the peace of the harvesting and shipment of agricultural output is stepped up, and to save and store everything grown in the fields. Overcoming the vagaries of the weather, machine operators in the eastern regions are increasing the output of the units and protecting the grain against losses. Farmers in the Altay continue to set the competition pace. Their threshing has passed the 3-million-hectare mark.

In the RSFSR as a whole, the threshing has now passed the 57-million-hectare mark. This is over 84 percent of the sown area. The harvest has ended in the Orenburg region and the Bashkir ASSAR and has speeded up during the week in Omsk, Tyumen, Irkutsk, and Perm Oblasts. However, 45 percent of the crop remains unharvested on farms in Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblast while in Buryat ASSR the figure is 69 percent.

While taking additional measures to accelerate the completion of the harvest, leaders of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations are required at the same time to sharply step up work at the threshing floors and speed up the transportation of grain to elevators and reception centers. The 1984 grain purchasing plans are not being fulfilled sufficiently actively at the moment in regions of Siberia. In Kemerovo Oblast, for example, 800,000 metric tons of grain had been harvested by 25 September but only 126,000 tons had been sold to the state.

In Kazakhstan, the harvest is moving toward the 23-million-hectare mark. A good crop has been produced in the paddy fields of Kzyl-Orda Oblast.

In all, 265,000 hectares of rice have been harvested in the country and 192,000 hectares have been threshed. The Crimea planned to carry out the harvesting within a tight schedule. Some 75 percent of the rice crop has been harvested in Astrakhan Oblast, 64 percent has been harvested in Rostov Oblast, 38 percent has been harvested in Dagestan ASSR, and 37 percent has been harvested in Krasnodar Kray.

It is now time for the mass harvesting of grain corn. More than 1 million hectares of ripe cobs have been harvested -- this is somewhat less than at the same time last year. This work is still not complete in Central Asia and the harvest is proceeding slowly in the North Caucasus and south Ukraine. Very little grain corn has been shipped to the elevators and processing enterprises.

There must be no delay in threshing the sunflowers. Some 1.8 million hectares or 43 percent of the crop have been harvested. The Kuban, Georgia, and Moldavia have coped with this work. However, Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, and Saratov Oblasts have harvested only one-third of the crop. Businesslike cooperation between agricultural workers and processing workers of the oil and fat combine in Odessa Oblast's Saratskiy Rayon has resulted in the production of 1 metric ton of vegetable oil per hectare. This is a good example for other collectives of the agro-industrial complex.

Cotton-growers and workers in the cotton ginning industry are facing a major test these days. The "white gold" harvest is at its peak. Uzbekistan's procurement centers have received their first 1 million tons of raw cotton. Farms in Azerbaijan have fulfilled nearly one-half of the procurement plan and farms in Tajiskistan have fulled one-third.

Not a single hour of fine weather must be wasted by beet growers who have begun the mass harvesting. Over 1.2 million hectares or 35 percent of the root crop harvest have been lifted.

Favorable opportunities have now been created for accelerating the truck farm harvest. Some 1.9 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted to date. This is two-thirds of the sown crop. Some 677,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested -- a little more than one-half of the sown area.

Farmers are laying the foundations for the next harvest. Some 31.3 million hectares of winter crops have been sown. This is 78 percent of the plan target. An area of 53.2 million hectares of fall plowing has been done -- this is nearly one-half of the target. Special attention is being paid to cultivating winter wheat, of which more than 5 million hectares have already been sown, according to the new technique.

CSA FIGURES CITED ON FEED PROCUREMENT

LD281020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The country's farms continue to supplement their feed stocks. In the past week over 950,000 metric tons of hay, 502,000 metric tons of silage, and many other coarse and succulent feeds have reached the feed yards of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to USSR Central Statistical Directorate data, by 24 September about 74 million metric tons of hay had been procured throughout the country. Many farms are making second cuts and are using other possibilities to reach the level of last year's feed procurement figures. Specialists consider it is now necessary to make more effective use of feed-preparation equipment and transport and to make fuller use of after-harvest remnants, especially the tops of sugarbeets and vegetable waste.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS MID-SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM271143 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the northern half of the USSR's European territory the weather was cool during most of the 10-day period. In the east of the Central Region and in most oblasts of the Northern, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions and the north of the Volga Region there were air and ground frosts. It rained everywhere. Winter crops sown in the first half of August are beginning to tiller. Later sowings were at the sprouting or third leaf stage.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and southern part of the Volga Region the weather was moderately warm and mainly dry during most of the 10-day period and favored harvesting work. During the day the air temperature rose to 20-28 degrees, and up to 30 degrees in some place in the North Caucasus. Precipitation did not exceed 10mm. In western oblasts of the Ukraine only it rained over 4-5 days. Winter crops sown after nonfallow predecessor crops were mainly at the sprouting or third leaf stage. Tillering had begun only on sowings sown before 15 August.

Warm and mainly dry weather prevailed in the Transcaucasian republics. It was also dry in the Central Asian Republics and the south of Kazakhstan. Temperatures dropped slightly toward the end of the 10-day period. With weather conditions favorable everywhere, the opening of bolls continued and cotton picking was under way. Cotton plant defoliation was being carried out in the fields.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan cool and rainy weather prevailed over most of the 10-day period. There were air and ground frosts down to minus 2 degrees almost everywhere. In Tyumen, Omsk, and Tomsk Oblasts, the north of Novosibirsk Oblast, Kustanay, Kokchetav, and Tselinograd Oblasts, and a number of rayons in Altay Kray it rained over 4-7 days. Elsewhere precipitation did not exceed 10 mm. The winter crops here were at the tillering stage.

COMMENTARY ON HIGHER COTTON QUALITY, BEET HARVEST

LD282256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Summary] The mass harvest of late crops is in progress in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the microphone is commentator **Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:**

[Ruvinskiy] Work is now in full swing on the sugar beet, sunflower, and cotton plantations, and on other late row crops. There are some novelties this fall. The sugar beet harvest, for instance, is much more mechanized, and the crop is being carted away in a much more organized fashion. The clamps which are a common sight in autumn are not to be seen in many oblasts -- Cherkassy Oblast, for example. Unlike previous years, when millions of metric tons of produce were accumulated in this way, the beets are now dispatched to the factories as soon as they are dug up, which ensures a much higher sugar yield. There are qualitative changes in the cotton harvesting, too. The fastest rates of harvesting have been achieved in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia. After defoliation has been carried out, machines take an active part in the work. Much more fine-fiber cotton is now reaching the procurement points than in previous years. Practically all the cotton is high-quality [pervyy sort], even machine-harvested cotton. This is partly due to organizational changes: Now the production and processing of cotton, in Uzbekistan, for example, have been combined into one industry. Farms are now paid not for the amount of produce sold, but according to its quality. The quality of cotton produced by each team is also reported, which has significantly raised the interest of cotton farmers in the quality of the end-product.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- Yesterday, the Uzbek cottongrowers collected 132,756 tons of cotton. To date, a total of 1,534,424 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement centers, which constitutes 25.72 percent of the annual cotton production plan. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Sep 84 GF]

SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-11 COSMONAUTS PREPARE TO RETURN

LD011119 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- History's longest space flight is nearing completion. Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have fully accomplished the programme of scientific research on board SALYUT-7 station and return to earth tomorrow.

Today the crew are checking the serviceability of the onboard systems of the SOYUZ T-11 spaceship, are transferring and stowing the materials of the performed research and experiments in the descent module, and the used equipment in the living compartment. The cosmonauts are performing the planned operations to mothball scientific apparatus and individual units of the station, are taking air and micro-flora samples in the quarters of the orbital complex for subsequent laboratory analysis. In the course of the day they will also do physical exercises and hold training sessions with the use of the vacuum space suit "Chibis".

According to the results of telemetric measurements and crew reports, the flight of the orbital SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-11 research complex is proceeding normally. The health condition of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov is good and they are feeling well.

Materials Loaded for Descent

LD291806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Flight control center reports Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have completed their program of research and experiments on board the SALYUT-7/SOYUZ-T-11 orbital complex, and are preparing to return to earth. Today, they begin transferring photographic and cinematic film cassettes, magnetic tapes, containers holding research materials, and other cargo into the descent vehicle. The flight is continuing according to the planned timetable. All members of the crew feel well.

Preparations Continue

LD301202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov, the cosmonauts who have had the longest piloted flight in history, have today spent their 236th day at work in orbit. Despite the fact that they are preparing to return to earth, there is still a lot to do. Planned for today are training sessions using the Chibis vacuum suits; these are being conducted to prepare the cosmonauts' organisms for earth's gravity. Time has also been allocated for the crew's leisure: the latest news and music recordings are being transmitted to them.

LAUNCH OF ADDITIONAL SATELLITES REPORTED

COSMOS 1602

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite COSMOS-1602 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The aim of the sputnik is to get efficient information and to continue testing new types of information-measuring equipment and methods of remote exploration of the world ocean and the surface of the earth in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and science.

The maximum distance of the sputnik from the surface of the earth is 680 km, the minimum -- 648 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees, the initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes.

Complexes of scanning, optico-mechanical and radio-physical equipment are installed aboard the sputnik.

Information from the sputnik comes to the State Scientific Research Centre for the study of the environment and natural resources of the earth and autonomous information reception centres of the State Hydro-Meteorology Committee to be processed and distributed.

COSMOS 1603

LD010743 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite, COSMOS 1603, on September 28, 1984.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment intended for continuing exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution -- 102.2 minutes,
-- maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 877 kilometers,
-- minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 852 km,
-- inclination of the orbit -- 71.2 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetry system for transferring data on the performance of instruments and scientific equipment to ground control.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. A coordinating and computing centre is processing in-coming information.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON SERVICEMEN'S DRAFT

PM281354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 202: "On Discharging Servicemen Having Served the Established Service Period From Active Military Service to the Reserve in October-December 1984 and on the Latest Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep -- In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I order:

1. The draftees whose period of active military service expires before 1 January 1985 be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops to the reserve in October-December 1984.

2. That, in connection with the discharge of servicemen to the reserve and in accordance with paragraph 1 of this order, citizens aged 18 by the draft date and without the right to defer the draft, and citizens above draft age whose draft deferment has expired be drafted to active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops.

3. That this order be announced in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and aboard ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

USSR MISSILE SCIENTISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

PM271343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Polezhayev report: "Conference of Scientists"]

[Text] A conference of military scientists of the main missile specialties has been held in the Strategic Missile Forces. It examined the results and tasks of scientific research work aimed at further increasing troop combat readiness and improving the education of personnel and training of scientific cadres in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Defense Ministry.

Colonel General Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, delivered a report to the scientists.

During discussion of the report, the conference participants made specific proposals and recommendations to further improve the effectiveness of scientific research, increase scientists' contribution to the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and improve their links with the troops and defense industry.

Taking part in the conference's work were Colonel General V. Vishenkov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff, and Major General V. Lukin, deputy chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate.

AKHROMEYEV, OTHERS HONOR DECEASED MARSHAL

PM261348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On Final Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 21 September Soviet Armed Forces servicemen and working people of the capital bade a final farewell to Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Tank Troops Pavel Pavlovich Poluboyarov, prominent Soviet military leader and active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, where the coffin containing P.P. Poluboyarov's body was installed, was decked in mourning.

At 1000 hours the Red Banner Hall was opened. Members of the funeral organizing commission led by Army General A.M. Mayorov kept the funeral vigil.

Servicemen of the capital's garrison, students of military academies, and working people of Moscow took their leave of Marshal Poluboyarov. The honor guard comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General V.M. Shabanov, and Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops; and L.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War came to take their leave of P.P. Polubovarov.